

The Revised Latin Primer
BY BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

New Edition, Edited and further revised by
Sir James Mountford
D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.

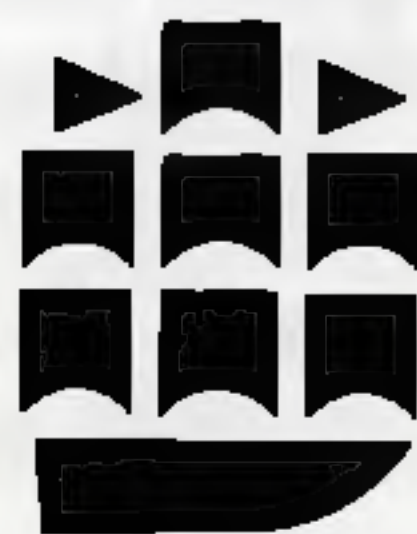
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The Shorter Latin Primer

New Edition Revised by

SIR JAMES MOUNTFORD

D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.



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PREFACE

THE aim of this new edition of *The Shorter Latin Primer* is to bring a well-known and popular school-book into closer accord with the grammatical conceptions which have established themselves since the last edition. As stated by Dr. B. H. Kennedy in his original preface, *The Shorter Latin Primer* was intended to be a simple manual for beginners in Latin, preparatory to the use of *The Revised Latin Primer*. It was, therefore, made in the main identical in its ground-plan and arrangement with *The Revised Latin Primer* in order to facilitate the passage of the learner from one book to the other.

Bearing in mind the convenience of teachers who are accustomed to the older editions and who will for some time to come find copies of these editions in the hands of their pupils, the publishers have desired to leave not only the numbering of the paragraphs, but also the details of pagination, as far as possible, undisturbed. No fundamental change has, therefore, been made in the general plan of the book, and most of the old examples from Latin authors have been retained.

This revision is based entirely on the new edition of *The Revised Latin Primer*, made by Professor J. F. Mountford, of University College, Aberystwyth. The changes introduced by him have been faithfully followed in the smaller book. Attention may be specially drawn to the following points:

The definitions and rules have frequently been rewritten either to avoid positive error or for the sake of greater clearness.

The quantities are now marked in a less haphazard fashion. The principle now adopted of marking all long vowels and no short vowels is in accordance with the best modern practice, and should leave no room for doubt or misunderstanding. The correct marking of vowels involves the marking of those long vowels which, though they were obvious enough in Roman speech, are now called 'hidden'.

While retaining the old numbering of the paragraphs, it has been possible to introduce many changes in the Syntax.

January 1931.

J. W. B.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

For this new edition of the *Shorter Latin Primer* the typography has been redesigned and it is hoped that users of this standard textbook will appreciate the greater clarity of the modern layout. Care has been taken to retain exactly the same matter on each page so that the new edition can be used side by side with copies of the former one.

At the suggestion of a number of experienced teachers certain small changes have been introduced and these have been carefully reviewed by Sir James Mountford on whose revision of the *Revised Latin Primer* Mr. J. W. Bartram based the former revised version of the present book.

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ACCIDENCE

In this book the sign ¯ is used to indicate that a *vowel* is pronounced long, as in mēnsa; it is not used to show the length of a *syllable*.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE

LETTERS AND SOUNDS

1 The Latin Alphabet contained twenty-three letters:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

The sounds which make up the Latin language are divided into

(a) **Vowels**, which can be sounded alone.

(b) **Consonants**, which can only be sounded in conjunction with a vowel.

2 The vowels were represented by the letters, a, e, i, o, u, and y.

The letters *i* and *u* were *also* used to represent consonant sounds. Consonant-*i* is pronounced like *y* in *yet*: consonant-*u* is pronounced like English *w*.

In some books consonant-*i* is represented by *j*, and consonant-*u* is still generally represented by *v*.

3 Quantity of Vowels. Vowels are called 'long' or 'short'. A long vowel takes approximately twice as long to pronounce as a short vowel. In this book all long vowels are indicated by the sign -- : occasionally the sign ~ is used to mark a short vowel.

All Vowels not marked are short.

The following is approximately the pronunciation of the vowels:

\bar{a} (prātum), as *a* in father.

\check{a} (răpit), the same sound shortened, as the first *a* in *aha*!

\bar{e} (mēta), as *ey* in *prey*, or French *été*.

\check{e} (frēta), as *e* in *fret*.

\bar{i} (fīdō), as *i* in machine.

\check{i} (plīcō), as *i* in *fit*.

\bar{o} (nōtus), as *o* in note.

\check{o} (nōta), as *o* in hot.

\bar{u} (tū), as *oo* in shoot.

\check{u} (cūtis), as *oo* in took.

\check{y} (Lȳdia, lȳra = *Λυδία*, *λύρα*), as French *u*.

Note.—Knowledge of quantities can only be gained by experience: but (a) a vowel is long (i) before *nf, ns*, e.g. *Infāns*, (ii) as the result of contraction, *nīl* for *nīhīl*; (b) a vowel is short (i) before *nt, nd*, e.g. *amānt* (except compounds like *nōndum*), (ii) before another vowel or *h*, e.g. *mēus, trāhō*.

4 Diphthongs. A diphthong (double sound) is formed by two vowels pronounced continuously. The Latin diphthongs are:

ae (*portae*) = $\overline{a + e}$, nearly as *ai* in *aisle*.

au (*aurum*) = $\overline{a + u}$, as *ou* in *house*, German *Haus*.

oe (*poena*) = $\overline{o + e}$, as *oi* in *boil*.

eu (*seu*) = $\overline{e + u}$, *é-oo* pronounced in one breath.

ui (*huic*) = $\overline{u + i}$, as French *oui*.

This last and the diphthongs *ei* (as *ei* in *rein*) and *eu* are rare. The diphthongs are long.

5 Consonants

I. Plosives (= stops, = mutes, with complete interruption of breath).

Guttural { (i) velar (formed at *vēlum*, or soft palate)
(ii) palatal (formed at roof of-mouth)
(iii) dental (formed at the teeth)
(iv) labial (formed with the lips)

II. Fricatives (= spirants, with partial interruption of breath).

(i) palatal
(ii) dental
(iii) labio-dental (formed by lips and teeth)
(iv) labial

III. Liquids

IV. Nasals

(i) velar
(ii) palatal
(iii) dental
(iv) labial

Voiceless (hard) without vibrations of vocal chords	Voiced (soft) with vibrations of vocal chords
q	g
c, k	g
t	d
p	b
s	cons.-i (z ?)
f	cons.-u l, r
	(ng)
	(ng)
	n
	m

H represents a rough breathing.

The pronunciation of the Latin consonants was much the same as that of the English, except that

b before **s** or **t** is pronounced as **p**; so *urbs*.

c always as in *cat*, never as in *cider*.

g always as in *get*, never as in *gentle*.

Consonant-**i** like *y* in *yet*; so *iūs*.

n before **c**, **g**, **qu**, like *ng* in *sing*.

r is always trilled or rolled.

s always as *ss* in *mass*, never as *s* in *was*.

t always as in *ten*, never as in *motion*.

Consonant-**u** (**v**) as *w* in *wall*.

x always as in *axe* (= *ks*), never as in *exact* (= *gs*).

z as *z* in *lazy* or as *dz* in *adze*.

Double Consonants were both pronounced; so *cc* like *kc* in *bookcase*.

The aspirates, **ch**, **th**, **ph**, found only in borrowed words, were pronounced:

ch like *kh* in *inkhorn*.

th like *th* in *hothouse*.

ph like *ph* in *taphouse*.

6 Syllables. A syllable consists of a vowel or diphthong either alone or with one or more consonants adjoining it: *e-ram*, *prā-vus*.

INFLEXION

7 An inflexion is a change in the form of a word whereby its relation to other words is indicated.

Inflected words consist of a **Stem** and an **Inflexion**.

The **Stem** either contains or is identical with a primitive element called the **Root**.

PARTS OF SPEECH

8 Words are classified as:

I. Nouns (or Substantives), names of persons, places, things, or qualities:

Caesar, Caesar; Rōma, Rome; sōl, sun; fortitūdō, bravery.

II. Adjectives, which define nouns by expressing their qualities:

Rōma antīqua, ancient Rome; sōl clārus, the bright sun.

III. Pronouns, which point out a person, place, thing, or quality without naming it:

ego, I; ille, he.

IV. Verbs, which express an action or state:

Sōl dat lūcem, the sun gives light; Rōma manet, Rome remains.

V. **Adverbs**, which qualify and limit Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes other Adverbs:

Rōma diū flōruit; nunc minus potēns est.
Rome flourished long; now it is less powerful.

VI. **Prepositions**, which (a) indicate the relation of a Noun, Adjective, or Pronoun to other words in the sentence: (b) modify the meaning of a Verb:

Per Rōmam errō, *I wander through Rome*; adsum, *I am present*.

VII. **Conjunctions**, which connect words, phrases, and sentences:

Caelum suspiciō ut lūnam et sīdera videam.
I look up to the sky that I may see the moon and stars.

VIII. **Interjections**, words of exclamation: heu, ēheu, *alas!*

The Parts of Speech are therefore eight:

(1) Substantives, (2) Adjectives, (3) Pronouns, (4) Verbs, (5) Adverbs, (6) Prepositions, (7) Conjunctions, (8) Interjections.

9 Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns are *declined*; Verbs are *conjugated*; Adjectives and Adverbs are modified by *Comparison*.

There is no Article in Latin. Lūx may stand for *a light*, *the light*, or simply *light*.

10 Proper Nouns are the names of persons or places, as Caesar, Rōma.

Common Nouns are either (a) Concrete: vir, *a man*; mēnsae, *tables*; or (b) Abstract: virtūs, *virtue*; or (c) Collective: turba, *a crowd*.

11 Numerals are words which express Number. They are Nouns, as mīlia, *thousands*; or Adjectives, as ūnus, *one*, duo, *two*; or Adverbs, as semel, *once*, bis, *twice*.

DECLENSION

12 Declension is a grouping of the forms of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, according to Numbers and Cases.

Latin has five declensions.

13 The NUMBERS are two:

Singular for one: *mēnsa, a table; gēns, a nation.*

Plural for more than one: *mēnsae, tables; gentēs, nations.*

14 The CASES are six:

Nominative, the Subject Case.

Vocative, the Case of Address.

Accusative, the Object Case.

Genitive, the *of* Case.

Dative, the *to* or *for* Case.

Ablative, the *from, by, in, or with* Case.

Examples of the Cases:

Nominative.

Vocative.

Accusative.

Genitive.

Sōl lūcet,
Sōl or ō sōl,
Sōlem video,
Sōlis lūx,

the sun shines.

O sun!

I see the sun.

*the sun's light, or the light of
the sun.*

Dative.

Ablative.

Sōlī lūx additur,
Sōle lūx ēditur,

*light is added to the sun.
light issues from the sun.*

Note.—Originally there were two more cases, the Instrumental (merged in the Ablative) and the Locative.

GENDER

15 Natural gender distinguishes between (1) male, (2) female, (3) inanimate things.

Grammatical gender refers to Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns and distinguishes between (1) masculine, (2) feminine, (3) neuter.

Grammatical gender is often determined (A) by the form of the Nominative Singular; (B) by the meaning.

Nouns which are masculine or feminine according as they refer to male or female, are said to be of Common Gender: *cīvis, citizen; auctor, author.*

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES

16 The five Declensions are distinguished from each other by the final sound of the Stem. They differ clearly also in the termination of the Genitive Singular.

Declension	Final Sound of Stem	Genitive Singular
First	-ā	-ae
Second	-o	-ī
Third	{ some consonant -i }	-is
Fourth	-u	-ūs
Fifth	-ē	-eī or -ēī

17 The Nominative, masculine and feminine, ends in s, except in Stems in -ā, some Stems in -ro of the Second Declension, and Stems in -l, -r, -n, of the Third. The Vocative is like the Nominative, except in the singular of Nouns of the Second Declension whose Nominative ends in -us.

Neuters have the Accusative like the Nominative in both singular and plural; neuter plural Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative, always end in -a.

In the plural of each Declension the Ablative has the same form as the Dative.

18

FIRST DECLENSION

Stems in -ā. The Nominative Singular is a weakened form of the Stem.

Stem *mēnsā-*, *table*, *f.*

	SING.		PLUR.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>mēnsa</i>	<i>a table</i>	<i>mēnsae</i>	<i>tables</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>mēnsa</i>	<i>o table</i>	<i>mēnsae</i>	<i>o tables</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mēnsam</i>	<i>a table</i>	<i>mēnsās</i>	<i>tables</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mēnsae</i>	<i>of a table</i>	<i>mēnsārum</i>	<i>of tables</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mēnsae</i>	<i>to a table</i>	<i>mēnsīs</i>	<i>to tables</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>mēnsā</i>	<i>from a table</i>	<i>mēnsīs</i>	<i>from tables</i>

Declined like *mēnsa*: *aquila*, *eagle*; *lūna*, *moon*; *rēgīna*, *queen*; *stēlla*, *star*.

Nouns of this declension are mostly feminine. A few are masculine, as *scrība*, *a notary*; *Hadria*, *the Adriatic sea*.

Note 1.—*Dea*, *goddess*, *fīlia*, *daughter*, have Dative and Ablative plural *deābus*, *filiābus*, to avoid confusion with the Dative and Ablative plural of *deus* and *fīlius*.

Note 2.—The Locative singular ends in *-ae*; the plural in *-īs*: *Rōmae*, *at Rome*; *mīlitiāe*, *at the war*; *Athēnīs*, *at Athens*; *forīs*, *abroad*.

SECOND DECLENSION

Stems in -o. The Nominative Singular ends in **-us** or **-er** Masculine; **-um** Neuter.

Stem	anno- year, m.		puero- boy, m.	magistro- master, m.	bello- war, n.
SING.					
Nom.	annus	<i>a year</i>	puer	magister	bellum
Voc.	anne	<i>o year</i>	puer	magister	bellum
Acc.	annum	<i>a year</i>	puerum	magistrum	bellum
Gen.	annī	<i>of a year</i>	puerī	magistrī	bellī
Dat.	annō	<i>to a year</i>	puerō	magistrō	bellō
Abl.	annō	<i>from a year</i>	puerō	magistrō	bellō
PLUR.					
Nom.	annī	<i>years</i>	puerī	magistrī	bella
Voc.	annī	<i>o years</i>	puerī	magistrī	bella
Acc.	annōs	<i>years</i>	puerōs	magistrōs	bella
Gen.	annōrum	<i>of years</i>	puerōrum	magistrōrum	bellōrum
Dat.	annis	<i>to years</i>	pueris	magistris	bellis
Abl.	annis	<i>from years</i>	pueris	magistris	bellis

In *puer*, *gener*, *socer*, &c., the **-e-** is part of the Stem. In nouns like *magister*, the **o** was dropped and an **-e-** developed before the **r**; the **-s** of the Nominative ending was assimilated to the **r** of the Stem.

Declined like *annus*: *amicus*, friend; *dominus*, lord; *servus*, slave.

Declined like *puer*: *gener*, son-in-law; *socer*, father-in-law; *liberī* (plur.), children; *lūcifer*, light-bringer; *armiger*, armour-bearer.

Declined like *magister*: *ager*, field; *cancer*, crab; *liber*, book.

Declined like *bellum*: *rēgnum*, kingdom; *verbum*, word.

The following have some exceptional forms:

Stem	fīlio- son, m.	viro- man, m.	deo- god, m.
SING.			
Nom.	fīlius	vir	deus
Voc.	fīlī	vir	deus
Acc.	fīlium	virum	deum
Gen.	fīlī or fīliī	virī	dei
D. Abl.	fīliō	virō	deō
PLUR.			
N. V.	fīliī	virī	dī
Acc.	fīliōs	virōs	deōs
Gen.	fīliōrum	virōrum or virum	deōrum or deum
D. Abl.	fīliīs	virīs	dīs

Declined like *fīlius*: *Claudius*, *Vergilius*, and many other proper names.

Note.—The Locative singular ends in *i*; the plural in *is*: *humī*, *on the ground*; *belli*, *in time of war*; *Mīlētī*, *at Miletus*; *Philippīs*, *at Philippi*.

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THIRD DECLENSION

Consonant Stems and Stems in -i. The Third Declension contains:

A. Consonant Stems.

PLOSIVES:

- (1) Palatals, *c*, *g*.
- (2) Dentals, *t*, *d*.
- (3) Labials, *p*, *b*.

FRICATIVE: *s*.

NASALS: *n*, *m*.

LIQUIDS: *l*, *r*.

B. Stems in -i.

21 Syllabus of Consonant Stems.

Stem-ending	Nominative Sing.	Genitive Sing.	English
<i>Stems in Palatals with -x in Nom. for -cs or -gs</i>			
ac-	fax, f.	facis	torch
āc-	pāx, f.	pācis	peace
ec-	nex, f.	necis	death
ēc-	vervēx, m.	vervēcis	wether
ic-	fornix, m.	fornicis	arch
īc-	iūdex, c.	iūdicis	judge
īc-	rādīx, f.	rādīcis	root
ōc-	vōx, f.	vōcis	voice
uc-	dux, c.	ducis	leader
ūc-	lūx, f.	lūcis	light
eg-	grex, m.	gregis	flock
ēg-	rēx, m.	rēgis	king
eg- ig-	rēmex, m.	rēmigis	rower
ig-	strix, f.	strigis	screech-owl
ug-	coniūnx, c.	coniugis	wife or husband
ūg-	wanting	frūgis, f.	fruit

Stems in Dentals drop t, d, before -s in the Nom.

at-	anas, f.	anatis	duck
āt-	aetās, f.	aetātis	age
et-	seges, f.	segetis	corn-crop
et-	pariēs, m.	parietis	room-wall
ēt-	quiēs, f.	quiētis	rest
et- it-	mīles, c.	mīlitis	soldier
it-	caput, n.	capitis	head
ōt-	nepōs, m.	nepōtis	grandson
ūt-	virtūs, f.	virtūtis	virtue, courage
ct-	lac, n.	lactis	milk
ad-	vas, m.	vadis	surety
ed-	pēs, m.	pedis	foot
ēd-	mercēs, f.	mercēdis	hire
aed-	praes, m.	praedis	bondsman
ed- id-	obses, c.	obsidis	hostage
id-	lapis, m.	lapidis	stone
ōd-	custōs, c.	custōdis	guardian
ud-	pecus, f.	pecudis	beast
ūd-	incūs, f.	incūdis	anvil
aud-	laus, f.	laudis	praise
rd-	cor, n.	cordis	heart

Stems in Labials form Nom. regularly with -s.

ap-	wanting	dapis, f.	banquet
ep- ip-	prīnceps, c.	prīncipis	chief
ip-	wanting	stipis, f.	dole (a small coin)
op-	wanting	opis, f.	help
ep- up-	auceps, m.	aucupis	fowler

Stems in the Fricative, -s, which, except in vās, becomes -r.

ās-	vās, n.	vāsis	vessel
aes- (aer-)	aes, n.	aeris	copper, bronze
es- (er-)	Cerēs, f.	Cereris	Ceres
is- (er-)	cinis, m.	cineris	cinder
ōs- (ōr-)	honōs, m.	honōris	honour
os- (or-)	tempus, n.	temporis	time
os- (er-)	opus, n.	operis	work
ūs- (ūr-)	crūs, n.	crūris	leg

Stems in Liquids.

al-	sāl, m.	salis	salt
ell-	mel, n.	mellis	honey
il-	mūgil, m.	mūgilis	mullet
ōl-	sōl, m.	sōlis	sun
ul-	cōnsul, m.	cōnsulis	consul
ar-	iubar, n.	iubaris	sunbeam
er-	ānser, m.	ānseris	goose, gander
ēr-	vēr, n.	vēris	spring
ter- (tr-)	māter, f.	mātris	mother
or-	aequor, n.	aequoris	sea
or-	ebur, n.	eboris	ivory
ōr-	soror, f.	sorōris	sister
ur-	vultur, m.	vulturis	vulture
ūr-	fūr, m.	fūris	thief

Stems in Nasals.

en- in-	nōmen, n.	nōminis	name
on- in-	homō, m.	hominis	man
ōn-	leō, m.	leōnis	lion
iōn-	ratiō, f.	ratiōnis	reason
rn-	carō, f.	carnis	flesh
an-	canis, c.	canis	dog
en-	iuvenis, c.	iuvenis	young person
em-	hiems, f.	hiemis	winter

A. Constant Stems (Genitive Plural in -um).

2

(1) Stems in Palatals: c, g

Stem	iūdic- <i>judge, c.</i>		rādic- <i>root, f.</i>	rēg- <i>king, m.</i>
SING.				
N. V.	iūdex	<i>a judge</i>	rādix	rēx
Acc.	iūdicem	<i>a judge</i>	rādicem	rēgem
Gen.	iūdicis	<i>of a judge</i>	rādicis	rēgis
Dat.	iūdicī	<i>to a judge</i>	rādicī	rēgī
Abl.	iūdice	<i>from a judge</i>	rādice	rēge
PLUR.				
N. V.	iūdicēs	<i>judges</i>	rādicēs	rēgēs
Acc.	iūdicēs	<i>judges</i>	rādicēs	rēgēs
Gen.	iūdicum	<i>of judges</i>	rādicum	rēgum
Dat.	iūdicibus	<i>to judges</i>	rādicibus	rēgibus
Abl.	iūdicibus	<i>from judges</i>	rādicibus	rēgibus

So also: f. vōx, vōc-, *voice*; c. dux, duc-, *leader*; m. grex, greg-, *flock*.

23

(2) Stems in Dentals: t, d

Stem	mīlit- <i>soldier, c.</i>	ped- <i>foot, m.</i>	capit- <i>head, n.</i>
SING.			
N. V.	mīles	pēs	caput
Acc.	mīlitem	pedem	caput
Gen.	mīlitis	pedis	capitis
Dat.	mīlitī	pedī	capitī
Abl.	mīlite	pede	capite
PLUR.			
N. V.	mīlitēs	pedēs	capita
Acc.	mīlitēs	pedēs	capita
Gen.	mīlitum	pedum	capitum
Dat.	mīlitibus	pedibus	capitibus
Abl.	mīlitibus	pedibus	capitibus

So also: f. virtūs, virtūt-, *virtue*; f. seges, seget-, *corn*; m. lapis, lapid-, *stone*; c. sacerdos, sacerdot-, *priest, priestess*.

24

(3) Stems in Labials: p, b

	Stem prīncep- prīncip- <i>chief, c.</i>	
SING.		PLUR.
<i>N. V.</i>	prīnceps	prīncipēs
<i>Acc.</i>	prīncipem	prīncipēs
<i>Gen.</i>	prīncipis	prīncipum
<i>Dat.</i>	prīncipī	prīncipibus
<i>Abl.</i>	prīncipe	prīncipibus

So also: c. forceps, forcip-, *tongs*; m. auceps, aucup-, *fowler*; f. trabs, trab-, *beam*.

25

(4) Stems in the Fricative s.

Stems in -s do not add s in the Nominative Singular, and generally they change -s- into -r- in the other cases.

	Stem flōs- flōr- <i>flower, m.</i>	opos- oper- <i>work, n.</i>	crūs- crūr- <i>leg, n.</i>
SING.			
<i>N. V.</i>	flōs	opus	crūs
<i>Acc.</i>	flōrem	opus	crūs
<i>Gen.</i>	flōris	operis	crūris
<i>Dat.</i>	flōrī	operī	crūrī
<i>Abl.</i>	flōre	opere	crūre
PLUR.			
<i>N. V.</i>	flōrēs	opera	crūra
<i>Acc.</i>	flōrēs	opera	crūra
<i>Gen.</i>	flōrum	operum	crūrum
<i>Dat.</i>	flōribus	operibus	crūribus
<i>Abl.</i>	flōribus	operibus	crūribus

So also: m. honōs, honōr-, *honour*; n. tempus, tempor-, *time*; corpus, corpor-, *body*; genus, gener-, *race*; iūs, iūr-, *law*.

26

(5) Stems in Liquids: l, r

Stems in -l, -r, do not take s in the Nominative Singular.

Stem	cōsul-	amōr-	pater- patr- father.	aequor-
	<i>consul, m.</i>	<i>love, m.</i>		<i>sea, n.</i>
SING.				
N. V.	cōsul	amor	pater	aequor
Acc.	cōsulem	amōrem	patrem	aequor
Gen.	cōsulis	amōris	patris	aequoris
Dat.	cōsulī	amōrī	patri	aequorī
Abl.	cōsule	amōre	patre	aequore
PLUR.				
N. V.	cōsulēs	amōrēs	patrēs	aequora
Acc.	cōsulēs	amōrēs	patrēs	aequora
Gen.	cōsulum	amōrum	patrum	aequorum
Dat.	cōsulibus	amōribus	patribus	aequoribus
Abl.	cōsulibus	amōribus	patribus	aequoribus

So also: m. sōl, sōl-, *sun*; ōrātor, ōrātōr-, *speaker*, carcer, carcer-, *prison*; frāter, frātr-, *brother*; n. ebur, ebor-, *ivory*.

27

(6) Stems in Nasals: n, m

Stems ending in -n do not take s in the Nominative Singular.
Stems in -ōn, -on, have -ō in the Nominative.

Stem	leōn-	virgon- virgin- virgin, f.	nōmen- nōmin- name, n.
	<i>llon, m.</i>		
SING.			
N. V.	leō	virgō	nōmen
Acc.	leōnem	virginem	nōmen
Gen.	leōnis	virginis	nōminis
Dat.	leōnī	virginī	nōminī
Abl.	leōne	virgine	nōmine
PLUR.			
N. V.	leōnēs	virginēs	nōmina
Acc.	leōnēs	virginēs	nōmina
Gen.	leōnum	virginum	nōminum
Dat.	leōnibus	virginibus	nōminibus
Abl.	leōnibus	virginibus	nōminibus

So also: m. latrō, latrōn-, *robber*; f. ratiō, ratiōn-, *reason*; m. ōrdō, ōrdīn-, *order*; m. homō, homīn-, *man*; n. carmen, carmin-, *song*.

There is only one Stem in m: hiems, *winter*; Gen. hiemis, f.

28 B. Stems in -i (Genitive Plural in -ium).

(1) Stems with Nominative Singular in -is, and in -er from Stem -ri-:

Stem	cīvi- <i>citizen, c.</i>	imbri- <i>shower, m.</i>
SING.		
N. V.	cīvis	imber
Acc.	cīvem	imbrem
Ger.	cīvis	imbris
Dat.	cīvī	imbrī
Abl.	cīve	imbre
PLUR.		
N. V.	cīvēs	imbrēs
Acc.	cīvēs	imbrēs
Gen.	cīvium	imbrium
Dat.	cīvibus	imbribus
Abl.	cīvibus	imbribus

Declined like cīvis: m. amnis, *river*; ignis, *fire*; f. avis, *bird*.

Declined like imber: f. linter, *boat*; m. ūter, *leathern bottle*.

Note.—Vis, f., *force*, Stem vī-, is the only stem in -ī.

	SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	vīs	vīrēs
Acc.	vīm	vīrēs
Gen.	—	vīrium
Dat.	—	vīribus
Abl.	vī	vīribus

29

(2) Stems with Nominative Singular in -ēs:

Stem	nūbi- <i>cloud, f.</i>	
	SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	nūbēs	nūbēs
Acc.	nūbem	nūbēs
Gen.	nūbis	nūbium
Dat.	nūbī	nūbibus
Abl.	nūbe	nūbibus

So also: mōlēs, *pile*; rūpēs, *crag*.

- 30 (3) Stems which have two consonants before the -i generally drop i before the s in the Nominative Singular:

Stem	monti- <i>mountain, m.</i>	urbi- <i>city, f.</i>
SING.		
N. V.	mōns	urbs
Acc.	montem	urbem
Gen.	montis	urbis
Dat.	montī	urbī
Abl.	monte	urbe
PLUR.		
N. V.	montēs	urbēs
Acc.	montēs	urbēs
Gen.	montium	urbium
Dat.	montibus	urbibus
Abl.	montibus	urbibus

So also: m. dēns, denti-, *tooth*; f. arx, arci-, *citadel*; ars, arti-, *art*; stirps, stirpi-, *stem*; frōns, fronti-, *forehead*; frōns, frondi-, *leaf*.

- 31 (4) Neuter i- Stems (with Nominative Singular in -e, -al, ar):

In the Nominative Singular of these nouns the i of the Stem has been changed to e or dropped (with shortening of the preceding vowel).

Stem	cubīli- <i>couch</i>	animāli- <i>animal</i>	calcāri- <i>spur</i>
SING.			
N. V. Acc.	cubīle	animal	calcar
Gen.	cubilis	animālis	calcāris
Dat. Abl.	cubīlī	animālī	calcārī
PLUR.			
N. V. Acc.	cubīlia	animālia	calcāria
Gen.	cubīlium	animālium	calcārium
Dat. Abl.	cubīlibus	animālibus	calcārībus

So also: conclāve, *room*; sedīle, *seat*; rēte, *net* (Abl. Sing. -e); tribunal, *tribunal*; exemplar, *pattern*.

Note 1.—Mare, *sea* (Abl. Sing. marī, or more rarely mare; Gen. Plur. marum, rare).

Note 2.—The Locative Sing. of the third declension ends in -ī or -e; the plural in -ibus: rūrī or rūre, *in the country*; vesperī or vespere, *in the evening*; Carthāginī or Carthāgine, *at Carthage*; Gādibus, *at Gades* (Cadiz).

32 Iuppiter (*Jupiter*) and senex (*old man*) have exceptional forms:

		SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	Iuppiter	senex	senēs
Acc.	Iovem	senem	senēs
Gen.	Iovis	senis	senum
Dat.	Iovī	senī	senibus
Abl.	Iove	sene	senibus

33 The following rule with regard to the form of the Genitive Plural may be given for practical convenience:

Nouns with a syllable more in the Genitive Singular than in the Nominative Singular (Imparisyllabic Nouns) have Genitive Plural in **-um**.

Nouns with the same number of syllables in the Nominative Singular and Genitive Singular (Parisyllabic Nouns) have Genitive Plural in **-ium**.

(For Nouns with irregular Genitive Plural see Appendix, p. 109.)

34

FOURTH DECLENSION

Stems in -u. The Nominative of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by adding **s**; neuters lengthen the vowel of the Stem in Nominative and Accusative Singular.

Stem	gradu- step, m.		genu- knee, n.
SING.			
Nom.	gradus	<i>a step</i>	genū
Voc.	gradus	<i>o step</i>	genū
Acc.	gradum	<i>a step</i>	genū
Gen.	gradūs	<i>of a step</i>	genūs
Dat.	graduī	<i>to a step</i>	genū
Abl.	gradu	<i>from a step</i>	genū
PLUR.			
Nom.	gradūs	<i>steps</i>	genua
Voc.	gradūs	<i>o steps</i>	genua
Acc.	gradūs	<i>steps</i>	genua
Gen.	graduum	<i>of steps</i>	genuum
Dat.	gradibus	<i>to steps</i>	genibus
Abl.	gradibus	<i>from steps</i>	genibus

Declined like gradus: *m.* fructus, *fruit*; senātus, *senate*; *f.* manus, *hand*.

Declined like genū; cornū, *horn*; verū, *spit* (Dat. and Abl. Plur. -ibus or -ubus).

Domus, f., is thus declined (rarer forms in brackets):

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>N. V.</i>	domus	domūs
<i>Acc.</i>	domum	domōs (<i>or</i> domūs)
<i>Gen.</i>	domūs (<i>or</i> domī)	domōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	domuī (<i>or</i> domō)	domibus
<i>Abl.</i>	domō	domibus

The Locative domī, *at home*, is often used.

35

FIFTH DECLENSION

Stems in -ē. The Nominative Singular is formed by adding *s* to the Stem.

Stem *rē-*, *thing*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēs</i> <i>a thing</i>		<i>rēs</i> <i>things</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>rēs</i> <i>o thing</i>		<i>rēs</i> <i>o things</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rem</i> <i>a thing</i>		<i>rēs</i> <i>things</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>reī</i> <i>of a thing</i>		<i>rērum</i> <i>of things</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>reī</i> <i>to a thing</i>		<i>rēbus</i> <i>to things</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rē</i> <i>from a thing</i>		<i>rēbus</i> <i>from things</i>

Declined like *rēs*: *diēs*, *day* (*Gen.*, *Dat.*, *diēī*); *aciēs*, *line of battle*; *faciēs*, *face*; *seriēs*, *series*; *speciēs*, *form*; *spēs*, *hope*; *fidēs*, *faith*.

Rēs and *diēs* are the only nouns which occur in the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative Plural. Most nouns of this declension are not declined in the plural.

All nouns of this declension are feminine except *diēs* and *merīdiēs*, *noon*. *Diēs* is f. in the singular when it means *an appointed day*.

Note.—The Locative ends in -ē.

Rēspūblica, *the public interest, the republic, the State*, is declined in both its parts:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>N. V.</i>	<i>rēspūblica</i>	<i>rēspūblīcae</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rempūblicam</i>	<i>rēspūblīcās</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>reīpūblīcae</i>	<i>rērumpūblīcārum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>reīpūblīcae</i>	<i>rēbuspūblīcīs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēpūblīcā</i>	<i>rēbuspūblīcīs</i>

DEFECTIVE AND VARIABLE SUBSTANTIVES

36 Many nouns are found only in the Singular, as:

aurum, <i>gold</i>	iūstitia, <i>justice</i>
caelum, <i>heaven</i>	lētum, <i>death</i>
humus, <i>ground</i>	vēr, <i>spring</i>

37 Many nouns are used only in the Plural:

arma, <i>arms</i>	īnsidiae, <i>ambush</i>
artūs, <i>limbs</i>	liberī, <i>children</i>
cūnae, <i>cradle</i>	mānēs, <i>departed spirits</i>
dēliciae, <i>pet</i>	minae, <i>threats</i>
dīvitiae, <i>riches</i>	moenia, <i>town walls</i>
fāstī, <i>annals</i>	nūgae, <i>trifles</i>
fēriae, <i>holidays</i>	nūptiae, <i>marriage</i>
hīberna, <i>winter quarters</i>	penātēs, <i>household gods</i>
indūtiae, <i>truce</i>	tenebrae, <i>darkness</i>

And names of towns, days, festivals: Athēnae, Delphī, Kalendae, *Calends*; Bacchanālia, *festival of Bacchus*.

38 The Plural of some words has a special meaning (sometimes in addition to the usual meaning):

SING.		PLUR.	
aedēs,	<i>temple</i>	aedēs,	<i>house</i>
auxilium,	<i>help</i>	auxilia,	<i>allied forces</i>
castrum,	<i>fort</i>	castra,	<i>camp</i>
cēra,	<i>wax</i>	cērae,	<i>waxen tablet</i>
cōpia,	<i>plenty</i>	cōpiae,	<i>forces</i>
fīnis,	<i>end</i>	fīnēs,	<i>boundaries</i>
fortūna,	<i>fortune</i>	fortūnae,	<i>possessions</i>
grātia,	<i>favour</i>	grātiae,	<i>thanks</i>
impedīmentum,	<i>hindrance</i>	impedīmenta,	<i>baggage</i>
littera,	<i>letter of the alphabet</i>	litterae,	<i>epistle, literature</i>
lūdus,	<i>play</i>	lūdī,	<i>public games</i>
opem (acc.),	<i>help</i>	opēs,	<i>wealth</i>
pars,	<i>part</i>	partēs,	<i>faction, rôle</i>
sāl,	<i>salt</i>	salēs,	<i>wit</i>

39 Some nouns have two forms of Declension:

pecus, pecoris, n., *cattle*; pecus, pecudis, f., *a single beast*; plēbs, plēbis, f.; plēbēs, plēbeī, f., *the common people*.

40 In many nouns some of the cases are wanting; thus:

	<i>feast, f.,</i>	<i>fruit, f.,</i>	<i>help, f.,</i>	<i>prayer, f.,</i>	<i>change, f.</i>
<i>N. V.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Acc.</i>	dapem	frūgem	opem	precem	vicem
<i>Gen.</i>	dapis	frūgis	opis	—	vicis
<i>Dat.</i>	dapī	frūgī	—	precī	—
<i>Abl.</i>	dape	frūge	ope	prece	vice

These have full plural with Genitive -um (except vicium).

41 Some neuters have Nominative and Accusative Singular only: *fās, right, nefās, wrong, instar, likeness, size, nihil, nothing.*

Nēmō, nobody, has only Accusative *nēminem*, Dative *nēminī*; for Genitive and Ablative, *nūllius* and *nūllō* (69) are used.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

42 Adjectives are declined by Gender, Number and Case.

They fall into two main classes, A (43), B (44).

43 A. Adjectives of three endings in -us, -a, -um or -er, -a, -um are declined like Substantives of the Second and First Declensions, O- and Ā- Stems.

Stem	bono-	bonā-	bono-
		<i>good</i>	
SING.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	bonus	bona	bonum
<i>Voc.</i>	bone	bona	bonum
<i>Acc.</i>	bonum	bonam	bonum
<i>Gen.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Abl.</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō
PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	bonī	bonae	bona
<i>Voc.</i>	bonī	bonae	bona
<i>Acc.</i>	bonōs	bonās	bona
<i>Gen.</i>	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Abl.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

So also: *cārus, dear; dūrus, hard; malus, bad; magnus, great; parvus, small; dubius, doubtful.*

Stem	tenero-	tenerā-	tenero-
	<i>tender</i>		
SING.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	tener	tenera	tenerum
<i>Voc.</i>	tener	tenera	tenerum
<i>Acc.</i>	tenerum	teneram	tenerum
<i>Gen.</i>	tenerī	tenerae	tenerī
<i>Dat.</i>	tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
<i>Abl.</i>	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō
PLURAL			
<i>N. V.</i>	tenerī	tenerae	tenera
<i>Acc.</i>	tenerōs	tenerās	tenera
<i>Gen.</i>	tenerōrum	tenerārum	tenerōrum
<i>D. Abl.</i>	teneris	teneris	teneris

So also: asper, *rough*; lacer, *torn*; liber, *free*; miser, *wretched*; prosper, *prosperous*; frūgifer, *fruit-bearing*, plūmiger, *feathered*, and other compounds of -fer and -ger. Satur, *full*, has fem. satura, neut. saturum.

Stem	nigro-	nigrā-	nigro-
	<i>black</i>		
SING.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	niger	nigra	nigrum
<i>Voc.</i>	niger	nigra	nigrum
<i>Acc.</i>	nigrum	nigram	nigrum
<i>Gen.</i>	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī
<i>Dat.</i>	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō
<i>Abl.</i>	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō
PLURAL			
<i>N. V.</i>	nigrī	nigrae	nigra
<i>Acc.</i>	nigrōs	nigrās	nigra
<i>Gen.</i>	nigrōrum	nigrārum	nigrōrum
<i>D. Abl.</i>	nigris	nigris	nigris

Note.—All adjectives in -er, -a, -um are declined like niger, except those mentioned under tener. Dexter, *on the right hand*, may be declined like tener, or like niger.

44 B. Like nouns of the third declension are declined (1) Adjectives which have two (rarely three) endings in the Nominative Singular; (2) Adjectives which have one ending for all genders in Nominative Singular.

45 (1) Adjectives with Nominative Singular in *-is*, Masc. and Fem.; in *-e*, Neuter: Stems in *-i*.

Stem *trīsti-*, *sad*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>	<i>trīstis</i>	<i>trīste</i>	<i>trīstēs</i>	<i>trīstia</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>trīstem</i>	<i>trīste</i>	<i>trīstēs</i>	<i>trīstia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>trīstis</i>	<i>trīstis</i>	<i>trīstium</i>	<i>trīstium</i>
<i>D. Abl.</i>	<i>trīstī</i>	<i>trīstī</i>	<i>trīstibus</i>	<i>trīstibus</i>

So also: *brevis*, *short*; *omnis*, *all*; *aequālis*, *equal*; *hostīlis*, *hostile*; *facilis*, *easy*; *illustris*, *illustrious*; *lūgubris*, *mournful*.

Some stems in *-ri* form the Masculine Nominative Singular in *-er*:

Stem *ācri-*, *keen*

SING.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>
<i>D. Abl.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>
PLURAL			
<i>N. V.</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>
<i>D. Abl.</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>

The other adjectives like *ācer* are: *celeber*, *famous*; *salūber*, *healthy*; *alacer*, *brisk*; *campester*, *level*; *equester*, *equestrian*; *pedester*, *pedestrian*; *palūster*, *marshy*; *puter*, *crumbling*.

Note.—Names of months are adjectives (agreeing with *mēnsis*, m., *Kalendae*, f., etc.): *Aprīlis* is declined like *trīstis*; September, Octōber, November, December like *ācer*; the rest like *bonus*.

46 (2) Adjectives with Nominative Singular the same for all genders.

(a) Stems in -i.

Stem *fēlici-*, *happy*

	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>		fēlix	fēlix		fēlicēs	fēlicia
<i>Acc.</i>		fēlicem	fēlix		fēlicēs, -is	fēlicia
<i>Gen.</i>		fēlicis	fēlicis		fēlicium	fēlicium
<i>Dat.</i>		fēlicī	fēlicī		fēlicibus	fēlicibus
<i>Abl.</i>		fēlicī	fēlicī		fēlicibus	fēlicibus

Stem *ingenti-*, *huge*

	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>		ingēns	ingēns		ingentēs	ingentia
<i>Acc.</i>		ingentem	ingēns		ingentēs	ingentia
<i>Gen.</i>		ingentis			ingentium	
<i>Dat.</i>		ingentī			ingentibus	
<i>Abl.</i>		ingentī			ingentibus	

Like *ingēns* are declined all Present Participles.

47 (b) Consonant Stems.

Stem *veter-*, *old*

	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>		vetus	vetus		veterēs	vetera
<i>Acc.</i>		veterem	vetus		veterēs	vetera
<i>Gen.</i>		veteris	veteris		veterum	veterum
<i>Dat.</i>		veterī	veterī		veteribus	veteribus
<i>Abl.</i>		vetere	vetere		veteribus	veteribus

The most important adjectives with consonant-stems are: *caelebs*, -ibis, *unmarried*; *compos*, -otis, *possessing*; *dīves*, -itis, *rich*; *inops*, -opis, *poor*; *memor*, -oris, *mindful*; *particeps*, -cipis, *sharing*; *pauper*, -eris, *poor*; *sospes*, -itis, *safe*; *superstes*, -stis, *surviving*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

48 Adjectives are compared in three degrees.

- (1) Positive: **dūrus**, *hard*.
- (2) Comparative: **dūrior**, *harder* (*rather hard, too hard*).
- (3) Superlative: **dūrissimus**, *hardest* (*very hard*).

The Comparative is formed from the Positive by adding the suffix **-ior** (**-ius**) to the last consonant of the Stem; the Superlative generally by adding **-issimus** (**a**, **-um**) to the last consonant of the Stem.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
dūr-o-	dūrus , <i>hard</i>	dūr-ior	dūr-issimus
trīst-i-	trīstis , <i>sad</i>	trīst-ior	trīst-issimus
audāc-i-	audāx , <i>bold</i>	audāc-ior	audāc-issimus

49 The Comparative is declined as a consonant-stem, with Nominative Singular endings **-ior** *m.f.*, **-ius** *n.*

	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>	trīstior		trīstius	trīstiōrēs		trīstiōra
<i>Acc.</i>	trīstiōrem		trīstius	trīstiōrēs		trīstiōra
<i>Gen.</i>		trīstiōris			trīstiōrum	
<i>Dat.</i>		trīstiōrī			trīstiōribus	
<i>Abl.</i>		trīstiōre			trīstiōribus	

50 The Superlative is declined from **o-** and **ā-** Stems, like **bonus**.

Adjectives with Stems in **-ro**, **-ri**, form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding **-imus**. Words like **niger** insert **e** before **r** in the Superlative.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
tenero-	tener , <i>tender</i>	tenerior	tenerrimus
nigro-	niger , <i>black</i>	nigrior	nigerrimus
celeri-	celer , <i>swift</i>	celerior	celerrimus

Six adjectives with Stems in *-ili* also form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding *-imus*:

facilis, <i>easy</i>	similis, <i>like</i>	gracilis, <i>slender</i>
difficilis, <i>difficult</i>	dissimilis, <i>unlike</i>	humilis, <i>lowly</i>
facili-	facilis	facilior
		facillimus

Irregular Comparison

51 (1) Some Comparatives and Superlatives are formed from Stems distinct from that of the Positive:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bonus, <i>good</i>	melior, <i>better</i>	optimus, <i>best</i>
malus, <i>bad</i>	peior, <i>worse</i>	pessimus, <i>worst</i>
parvus, <i>small</i>	minor, <i>less</i>	minimus, <i>least</i>
multus, <i>much</i>	plūs, <i>more</i>	plūrimus, <i>most</i>
magnus, <i>great</i>	maior, <i>greater</i>	maximus, <i>greatest</i>

Plūs is used in the Singular only as a neuter noun; in the Plural as an adjective.

	SING.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
<i>N. V. Acc.</i>	plūs	plūrēs		plūra
<i>Gen.</i>	plūris		plūrium	
<i>Dat.</i>	—		plūribus	
<i>Abl.</i>	plūre		plūribus	

Senex, *old*, has Comparative senior or nātū maior; Superlative nātū maximus. Nātū maior quam ego: *older than I*.

Iuvenis, *young*, has Comparative iūnior or nātū minor; Superlative nātū minimus.

Note 1.—Senior, iūnior are not used as true comparatives of senex, iuvenis, but with the meaning *old* (rather than young), and *young* (rather than old).

Note 2.—Dīves, *rich*, has two forms: dīvitior and dītior; dīvitissimus and dītissimus.

Vetus, *old*, has comp. veterior (rare) and vetustior (from vetustus); superl. veterrimus.

52 (2) Adjectives ending in *-dicus*, *-ficus*, *-volus* (cf. dīcō, faciō, volō), form the Comparative and Superlative as if from forms in *-dīcēns*, *-ficēns*, *-volēns*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
maledicus, <i>evil-speaking</i>	maledīcentior	maledīcentissimus
beneficus, <i>beneficent</i>	beneficentior	beneficentissimus
benevolus, <i>well-wishing</i>	benevolentior	benevolentissimus

- 53 (3) Adjectives in **-eus, -ius, -uus** are generally compared by using the adverbs **magis, more, maximē, most**, with the Positive: **dubius, doubtful, magis dubius, more doubtful, maximē dubius, most doubtful**.
- 54 Some Comparatives denoting relations of place have no Positive, but correspond to Adverbs or Prepositions from the same Stem.

	Comparative Adj.	Superlative Adj.
extrā (adv.), <i>outside</i>	exterior	extrēmus, extimus
intrā (adv.), <i>within</i>	interior	intimus
suprā (adv.), <i>above</i>	superior	suprēmus, summus
infrā (adv.), <i>below</i>	inferior	infimus, imus
citrā (adv.), <i>on this side</i>	citerior	citimus
ultrā (adv.), <i>beyond</i>	ulterior	ultimus
prae (prep.), <i>before</i>	prior	prīmus, <i>first</i>
post (prep.), <i>after</i>	posterior	postrēmus, <i>last</i>
prope (adv.), <i>near</i>	propior	proximus
(dē, <i>down</i>)	dēterior, <i>worse</i>	dēterrimus, <i>worst</i>

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs

- 55 Most Adverbs differ from cognate adjectives in having:
- (1) **-ē** or **-ō** for **-ī** of genitive singular masc. of adjectives of the first and second declensions.
 - (2) **-iter, -ter, or -er** for **-is** of genitive singular of adjectives of the third declension.
 - (3) A few Adverbs are simply the accusative singular neuter of adjectives: **facile, easily**.

The Comparative of an Adverb consists of the accusative singular neuter of the comparative adjective.

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
dignus, <i>worthy</i>	dignē, <i>worthily</i>	dignius	dignissimē
tūtus, <i>safe</i>	tūtō, <i>safely</i>	tūtius	tūtissimē
fortis, <i>brave</i>	fortiter, <i>bravely</i>	fortius	fortissimē
facilis, <i>easy</i>	facile, <i>easily</i>	facilius	facillimē

- 56 Irregular Comparison has corresponding forms in Adverbs.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
bene, <i>well</i>	melius	optimē
male, <i>ill</i>	peius	pessimē
paullum, <i>little</i>	minus	minimē
multum, <i>much</i>	plūs	plūrimum
magnopere, <i>greatly</i>	magis	maximē
diū, <i>long</i>	diūtius	diūtissimē
intus, <i>within</i>	interius	intimē

Magis means *more* (in degree); plūs, *more* (in quantity).

plūs, magis only irregular

Numerals

57 Numeral Adjectives are of three kinds.

1. Cardinals; answering the question, *How many?*
2. Ordinals; answering the question, *Which in order of number?*
3. Distributives; answering the question, *How many each?*

Numeral Adverbs answer the question, *How many times?*

58 Ūnus, *one*, from o- and ā- Stems, is declined as follows:

	SING.			PLUR.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	ūnī	ūnae	ūna
Acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	ūnōs	ūnās	ūna
Gen.	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnōrum	ūnārum	ūnōrum
Dat.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs
Abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs

Duo, *two*, is an o- Stem, and trēs, *three*, an ī- Stem.

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
Acc.	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs	tria
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D. Abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

ambō, *both*, is declined like duo, but has ō in nom. and acc. of m. and n.

The **Cardinals** from quattuor to centum are indeclinable. Hundreds from *two* to *nine hundred* are o- and ā- Stems: ducentī, ducentae, ducenta. Mille (*a thousand*) is an indeclinable adjective; but mīlia (*thousands*) is a neuter substantive, declined like animālia.

In **Compound Numbers** above twenty, the order is the same as in English. Either the smaller number with et comes first, or the larger without et: septem et trīgintā, *seven and thirty*; or trīgintā septem, *thirty-seven*. Ūnus usually stands first: ūnus et vīgintī, *twenty-one*. In numbers above a hundred the larger comes first, with or without et.

Thousands are expressed by putting (1) the numeral adverbs bis, ter, &c., before mīlle; bis mīlle; or (2) cardinal numbers before mīlia: duo mīlia.

Mīlia is followed by a genitive: duo mīlia hominum, *two thousand men*.

59	ARABIC NUMERALS	ROMAN NUMERALS	CARDINALS: answering the question Quot? <i>how many?</i>	ORDINALS: answering the question Quotus? <i>which in order of number?</i>	DISTRIBUTIVES: answering the question Quotēni? <i>how many each?</i>	NUMERAL ADVERBS: answering the question Quotiēns? <i>how many times?</i>
1	I	unus		m. -us, f. -a, n. -um.		
2	II	duo				semel, <i>once</i>
3	III	trēs				bis, <i>twice</i>
4	IIII or IV	quattuor		primus (prior), <i>first</i>	singuli, <i>one each</i>	ter, <i>three times, &c.</i>
5	V	quinque		secundus (later), <i>second</i>	binī, <i>two each</i>	
6	VI	sex		tertius, <i>third, &c.</i>	ternī, or trinī, <i>three each, &c.</i>	
7	VII	septem			quaternī	quater
8	VIII	octō			quinī	quinq̄uēns
9	IX	novem			senī	sexiēns
10	X	decem			septēni	septiēns
11	XI	undecim			octōni	octiēns
12	XII	duodecim			novēni	noviēns
13	XIII	tredecim			dēni	deciēns
14	XIV	quattuordecim			undēni	ūndeciēns
15	XV	quindecim			duodēni	duodeciēns
16	XVI	sedecim			terni dēni	terdeciēns
17	XVII	septendecim			quaterni dēni	quattuordeciens
18	XVIII	duodēviginti			quinī dēni	quindeciens
					senī dēni	sēdeciēns
					septēni dēni	septiēnsdeciēns
					duodēvicensi	duodēviciēns

19	XIX	ūndēvigintī	ūndēvicēsimus	ūndēvicēni	ūndēviciēns
20	XX	vīgintī	vicēsimus	vicēni	vicēns
21	XXI	ūnus et vīgintī	ūnus et vicēsimus	vicēni singulī	semel et viciēns
22	XXII	duo et vīgintī	alter et vicēsimus	vicēni bini	bis et viciēns
30	XXX	trīgintā	tricēsimus	tricēni	triciēns
40	XL	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus	quadrāgēni	quadrāgiēns
50	L	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus	quīnquāgēni	quīnquāgiēns
60	LX	sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus	sexāgēni	sexāgiēns
70	LXX	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēni	septuāgiēns
80	LXXX	octōgintā	octōgēsimus	octōgēni	octōgiēns
90	XC	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus	nōnāgēni	nōnāgiēns
100	C	centum	centēsimus	centēni	centiēns
101	CI	centum et ūnus	centēsimus primus	centēni singulī	centiēns semel
200	CC	ducentī, ae, a	ducentēsimus	ducentī	ducentiēns
300	CCC	trecentī	trecentēsimus	trecentī	trecentiēns
400	CCCC	quadringentī	quadringentēsimus	quadringēni	quadringentiēns
500	D or D	quīngentī	quīngentēsimus	quīngēni	quīngentiēns
600	DCC	sescentī	sescentēsimus	sescentī	sescentiēns
700	DCCC	septingentī	septingentēsimus	septingēni	septingentiēns
800	DCCCC	octingentī	octingentēsimus	octingēni	octingentiēns
900	DCCCCC	nōngentī	nōngentēsimus	nōngēni	nōngentiēns
1,000	CD or M	mille	millēsimus	singula milia	miliēns
2,000	CCD	duo milia	bismillēsimus	bina milia	bis miliēns

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

60 There are the following kinds of Pronoun: (1) Personal, (2) Reflexive, (3) Possessive, (4) Demonstrative, (5) Definitive, (6) Intensive, (7) Relative, (8) Interrogative, (9) Indefinite.

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns are used only as Substantives; Possessive Pronouns only as Adjectives; the others as Substantives or Adjectives.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

61 There are three Persons:

First: The person speaking: *I* or *we*.

Second: The person spoken to: *thou* or *you* (s. and pl.).

Third: The person or thing spoken of: *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*.

		SINGULAR	
		1st Person	2nd Person
Nom.		ego, <i>I</i>	tū, <i>thou, you</i> (Voc. also)
Acc.		mē, <i>me</i>	tē, <i>thee, you</i>
Gen.		meī, <i>of me</i>	tuī, <i>of thee, of you</i>
Dat.		mihi, <i>to me</i>	tibi, <i>to thee, to you</i>
Abl.		mē, <i>(from) me</i>	tē, <i>(from) thee, from you</i>
		PLURAL	
		1st Person	2nd Person
Nom.		nōs, <i>we</i>	vōs, <i>you</i> (Voc. also)
Acc.		nōs, <i>us</i>	vōs, <i>you</i>
Gen.		{ <i>nostrī*</i> <i>nostrum</i> }, <i>of us</i>	{ <i>vestrī*</i> <i>vestrum</i> }, <i>of you</i>
Dat.		nōbīs, <i>to us</i>	vōbīs, <i>to you</i>
Abl.		nōbīs, <i>(from) us</i>	vōbīs, <i>(from) you</i>

For the Personal Pronoun of the 3rd Person, *he*, *she*, *it*, the Demonstrative *is*, *ea*, *id*, is used.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN (3rd Person)

Acc.	sē or sēsē, <i>himself, herself, itself, or themselves</i>
Gen.	sui, <i>of himself, &c.</i>
Dat.	sibi, <i>to himself, &c.</i>
Abl.	sē or sēsē, <i>(from) himself, &c.</i>

* *Nostrī*, *vestrī* are used as *Objective Genitives*: *memor nostrī*, *mindful of us* (175). *Nostrum*, *vestrum* are used as *Partitive Genitives*: *ūnus nostrum*, *one of us* (173). The oblique cases of *ego* and *tū* serve as reflexives of the First and Second Persons.

62

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (Adjectival only)

SING.	1st Person:	meus,	mea,	meum,	my
	2nd Person:	tuus,	tua,	tuum,	thy, your
PLUR.	1st Person:	noster,	nostra,	nostrum,	our
	2nd Person:	vester,	vestra,	vestrum,	your

Suus, sua, suum, *his, her, its, their*, is the Possessive of the Reflexive Pronoun.

Meus, tuus, suus are declined like bonus: noster, vester, like niger. Meus has Vocative Singular masc. *mī*. The other Possessives, except noster, have no Vocative.

63

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Is, that, or he, she, it.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	is	ea	id	ī (eī, ī)	eae	ea
Acc.	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
Gen.	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	eī	eī	eī	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs
Abl.	eō	eā	eō	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs

Hic, this (near me), or he, she, it.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

Ille, that (yonder), or he, she, it.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
Acc.	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
Gen.	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	illī	illī	illī	illis	illis	illis
Abl.	illō	illā	illō	illis	illis	illis

Iste, that (near you), is declined like ille.

64

DEFINITIVE PRONOUN

Īdem, same

SINGULAR

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	īdem	eadem	idem
<i>Acc.</i>	eundem	eandem	idem
<i>Gen.</i>	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
<i>Dat.</i>	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
<i>Abl.</i>	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	īdem or eīdem	eaedem	eadem
<i>Acc.</i>	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
<i>Gen.</i>	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>Dat.</i>	īsdem or eīsdem		
<i>Abl.</i>	īsdem or eīsdem		

INTENSIVE PRONOUN

Ipse, self

SINGULAR

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
<i>Acc.</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
<i>Gen.</i>	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
<i>Dat.</i>	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
<i>Abl.</i>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

PLURAL

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>Acc.</i>	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>Gen.</i>	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
<i>Abl.</i>	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

65

RELATIVE PRONOUN

Qui, who, which.

SINGULAR

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō

PLURAL

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>Acc.</i>	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	quibus or quīs		
<i>Abl.</i>	quibus or quīs		

66

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Quis, who? what?

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quis	(quis)	quid	<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quid
	qui	quae	quod		quem	quam	quod

In all other Cases singular and plural the Interrogative is like the Relative.

67

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

Quis, anyone or anything.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	{ quis	qua	quid	<i>Acc.</i>	{ quem	quam	quid
	{ quī	quae	quod		{ quem	quam	quod

In the other Cases singular and plural the Indefinite is like the Relative, except that *qua* or *quae* may be used in neuter, nominative and accusative plural.

Quis, both Interrogative and Indefinite, and its compounds, are used chiefly as Substantives; **quī** and its compounds chiefly as Adjectives.

Quid and its compounds are used only as Substantives; **quod** and its compounds only as Adjectives.

EXAMPLES:

Is quī venit,	<i>The man who comes</i>	(quī , relative)
Quis venit?	<i>Who comes?</i>	(quis , interrogative)
Quī homō venit?	<i>What man comes?</i>	(quī , interrogative)
Aliquid amāri,	<i>Some bitterness</i>	
Aliquod verbum,	<i>Some word</i>	

68

COMPOUND PRONOUNS

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
quicumque,	quaecumque,	quodcumque,	} <i>whosoever or whatsoever</i>
quisquis,	quisquis,	quidquid or quicquid,	
quīdam,	quaedam,	quiddam (quoddam),	} <i>a certain person or thing</i>
aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid,	
aliquī,	aliqua,	aliquod,	} <i>someone or something</i>
quisquam,	—	quidquam or quicquam,	
quisque,	quaeque,	quidque (quodque,)	} <i>each one severally</i>
uterque,	utraque,	utrumque,	

Quisquam is used as a Substantive, singular only, chiefly in negative sentences; *haud quisquam*, *not anyone*; the Adjective which corresponds to it is *ūllus*.

- 69 The following Pronominal Adjectives form the Genitive Singular in *-ius* or *-ius*, and the Dative Singular in *-ī*: *ūllus*, *any*; *nūllus*, *none*; *sōlus*, *sole*; *tōtus*, *whole*; *alius*, *other, another*; *alter*, *one of two, the other*; *uter*, *which of two*; *neuter*, *neither*.

Ūllus, *nūllus*, *sōlus*, *tōtus*, are declined like *ūnus* (58).

Nūllius, Genitive Singular, and *nūllō*, Ablative Singular, of *nūllus* are used for the Genitive and Ablative Singular of *nēmō*, *nobody* (41).

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>alius</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliae</i>	<i>alia</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>aliū</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>aliōs</i>	<i>aliās</i>	<i>alia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>alius</i>	<i>alius</i>	<i>alius</i>	<i>aliōrum</i>	<i>aliārum</i>	<i>aliōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>aliō</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliō</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>

Note.—In place of the Gen. Sing. of *alius*, the Gen. Sing. of *alter* or the adjective *aliēnus* is used, to avoid confusion with the Nom. Sing.

	SINGULAR		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>alterum</i>	<i>alteram</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>alterius</i> (or often <i>alterius</i>)	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>alterō</i>	<i>alterā</i>	<i>alterō</i>

	PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterae</i>	<i>altera</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>alterōs</i>	<i>alterās</i>	<i>altera</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>alterōrum</i>	<i>alterārum</i>	<i>alterōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alteris</i>	<i>alteris</i>	<i>alteris</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>alteris</i>	<i>alteris</i>	<i>alteris</i>

Like *alter*, but without *e* before *r* in all cases except the Nominative Singular Masculine, are declined—

uter, *utra*, *utrum*, *which (of two)*; *neuter*, *neutra*, *neutrum*, *neither*. These are seldom used in the plural.

VERBS

70 The Verb has:

The Three Persons—First, Second, Third.
The Two Numbers—Singular and Plural.

Six Tenses:

(1) Present, (2) Future Simple, (3) Past Imperfect, (4) Perfect, (5) Future Perfect, (6) Pluperfect.

Three Moods:

(1) Indicative, (2) Imperative, (3) Subjunctive.

The Verb
Finite

The Infinitives (Verbal Substantives).

Three Participles (Verbal Adjectives).

The Gerund and Gerundive (Verbal Substantive and Adjective).

Two Supines (Verbal Substantives).

The Verb
Infinite

Two Voices:

(1) Active, (2) Passive.

The Verb Finite is so called because it is limited by Mood and Persons; while the Verb Infinite is not limited.

PERSON AND NUMBER

71 The inflexion of a Verb according to Person and Number is effected by adding personal suffixes:

su-m, *I am*, am-ō, *I love*
 es (for es-s), *thou art*, *you are*
 es-t, *he (she, it) is*

su-mus, *we are*
 es-tis, *you are*
 su-nt, *they are*

The Imperative Mood has only the Second and Third Persons Singular and Plural, not the First.

TENSES

72 The six tenses of the Indicative represent an action or state as being: (1) Present, Future, or Past; (2) Incomplete or Complete; (3) Momentary or Continuous.

In English, by means of auxiliary Verbs, such differences can be more accurately expressed than in Latin; some tenses in Latin correspond to two tenses in English, of which one is momentary, the other continuous. Thus, rogō, *I ask*, has the following tenses in the Indicative:

Present	{	Present	<i>incomplete</i>	rogō	{	<i>I ask</i>
		Perfect	<i>complete</i>	rogāvī		<i>I am asking</i> <i>I have asked</i>
Future	{	Fut. Simple	<i>incomplete</i>	rogābō	{	<i>I shall ask</i>
		Fut. Perf.	<i>complete</i>	rogāverō		<i>I shall be asking</i> <i>I shall have asked</i>
Past	{	Perfect	<i>incomplete</i>	rogāvī	{	<i>I asked</i>
		Imperfect		rogābam		<i>I was asking</i>
		Pluperf.	<i>complete</i>	rogāveram		<i>I had asked</i>

The Present, the Future Simple, and the Future Perfect are called **Primary Tenses**.

The Imperfect and the Pluperfect are called **Historic Tenses**.

The Perfect in the sense of *I have asked* is **Primary**; in the sense of *I asked* it is **Historic**.

MOOD

73 Moods are groups of verb-forms which (either by themselves or in relation to a particular context) represent the verbal activity (or state) as being real, willed, desired, hypothetical, &c.

The **Indicative** mood makes a statement or enquiry about a fact, or about something which will be a fact in the future.

The **Imperative** mood expresses the will of a speaker as a command, request, or entreaty.

The **Subjunctive** mood* represents a verbal activity as willed, desired, conditional, or prospective:

istam nē relīquerīs, do not leave her! dī prohibeant, may the gods forbid!

THE VERB INFINITE

74 The Infinitive is a Verb Noun expressing a verbal activity in general, without limit of person or number: *amāre, to love; amāvisse, to have loved; amārī, to be loved.*

The **Gerund** is a Verbal Noun, active in meaning. It has no plural: *amandum, the loving.*

The **Gerundive** is a Participle, or Verbal Adjective, passive in meaning: *amandus (-a, -um), fit to be loved.*

The **Supines** are Cases of a Verbal Noun: *amātum, in order to love; amātū, for or in loving.*

The **Participles** have partly the properties of Verbs and partly those of Adjectives; there are three besides the Gerundive:

(a) Act. Pres.	amāns,	loving	(declined like ingēns)
(b) Act. Fut.	amātūrus,	about to love	} (declined like bonus)
(c) Pass. Perf.	amātus,	loved	

* In the Paradigms the tenses of the Subjunctive are given without any English translation, because their meaning varies so much according to the context that any one rendering is misleading.

VOICE

75 The Active Voice expresses what the Subject of a Verb is or does: *sum, I am; valeō, I am well; amō, I love; regō, I rule.*

The Passive Voice expresses (a) what is done to the Subject of the Verb: *amor, I am loved; regor, I am ruled;* (b) the verbal activity regarded impersonally: *itur, one goes.*

76 Deponent Verbs are Verbs which have (a) indicative, subjunctive and imperative moods passive in form but active in meaning; (b) pres. and fut. participles, future infinitives, supine, and gerund active in form and meaning; (c) gerundive passive in form and meaning; (d) past participle passive in form but generally active in meaning.

77 Verbs in the Active Voice and Deponent Verbs are:

(a) Transitive, having a direct object:

eum amō, I love him; vōs hortor, I exhort you.

(b) Intransitive, not having a direct object:

stō, I stand; loquor, I speak.

Only Transitive Verbs have the full Passive Voice.

THE CONJUGATIONS

78 A Conjugation is a grouping of verb-forms. The four regular conjugations are distinguished by the final sound of the Present Stem, which is most clearly seen before the suffix -re (or -ere) of the Present Infinitive Active:

CONJUGATION	STEM ENDING	PRES. INFIN. ACT.
First	-ā	-āre
Second	-ē	-ēre
Third	consonant (or -u)	-ere
Fourth	-ī	-īre

Deponent Verbs are also divided into four Conjugations with the same Stem endings.

79 The following forms (called Principal Parts) must be known in order to give the full Conjugation.

Ā- Stems Ē- Stems Consonant
and U-Stems Ī- Stems

Active Voice

1 Pers. Pres. Indic.	amō	moneō	regō	audiō
Infin. Pres.	amāre	monēre	regere	audire
Perfect	amāvī	monuī	rēxī	audīvī
Supine in -um	amātum	monitum	rēctum	audītum

Passive Voice (and Deponent Verbs)

1 Pers. Pres. Indic.	amor	moneor	regor	audior
Infin. Pres.	amārī	monērī	regī	audīrī
Partic. Perf.	amātus	monitus	rēctus	audītus
Gerundive	amandus	monendus	regendus	audiendus

Alongside of Perfects in -īvī and derived forms, we sometimes find shorter forms: audiī *beside* audīvī; audiērunt *beside* audīvērunt; audistī *beside* audivistī.

Alongside of Perfects in -āvī, -ēvī, -ōvī and derived forms, we sometimes find shorter forms, in which -vī-, -ve-, or -vē- do not appear: amāstī *beside* amāvistī; nōstī *beside* nōvistī; nōram *beside* nōveram; dēlērunt *beside* dēlēvērunt.

For -ērunt (3rd personal plural Perfect Active) -ēre was often used: amāvēre, implēvēre, audīvēre.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

80 The Active Future Participle with the auxiliary verb **sum** forms an Active Periphrastic Conjugation:

amātūrus (-a) sum (eram, &c.), *I am (was) about to love.*

The Gerundive with the auxiliary verb **sum** forms a Passive Periphrastic Conjugation:

amandus (-a) sum (eram, &c.), *I am (was) fit to be loved.*

81 *The Verb Sum, *I am* (sum, fui, esse, futurus).

TENSE	INDICATIVE	
Present <i>ES</i>	sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt,	<i>I am</i> <i>you (s.) are</i> <i>he is</i> <i>we are</i> <i>you (pl.) are</i> <i>they are</i>
Future Simple	erō, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt,	<i>I shall be</i> <i>you (s.) will be</i> <i>he will be</i> <i>we shall be</i> <i>you (pl.) will be</i> <i>they will be</i>
Imperfect	eram, erās, erat, erāmus, erātis, erant,	<i>I was</i> <i>you (s.) were</i> <i>he was</i> <i>we were</i> <i>you (pl.) were</i> <i>they were</i>
Perfect <i>FV</i>	fui, fuisti, fuit, fuimus, fuistis, fuērunt,	<i>I have been or I was</i> <i>you (s.) have (s.) been or you were</i> <i>he has been or he was</i> <i>we have been or we were</i> <i>you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were</i> <i>they have been or they were</i>
Future Perfect	fuerō, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint,	<i>I shall have been</i> <i>you (s.) will have been</i> <i>he will have been</i> <i>we shall have been</i> <i>you (pl.) will have been</i> <i>they will have been</i>
Pluperfect	fueram, fuerās, fuerat, fuerāmus, fuerātis, fuerant,	<i>I had been</i> <i>you (s.) had been</i> <i>he had been</i> <i>we had been</i> <i>you (pl.) had been</i> <i>they had been</i>

* It is necessary first to conjugate the Irregular Verb of Being, sum, *I am*, esse, *to be*, because it is used as an auxiliary in the conjugation of other Verbs.

This Verb is formed from two roots: es-, *to be*, and fu-, *to be* or *to become*. es- sometimes appears as s- (e.g. sum); and between vowels -s- becomes -r-, as: eram.

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
sim sis sit simus sitis sint	es, estō, <i>be</i> (s.) este, <i>be</i> (pl.)
	THE VERB INFINITE <i>Infinitives</i> Present esse, <i>to be</i> Perfect fuisse, <i>to have been</i> Future { futūrus esse } <i>to be about to be</i> fore
essem essēs esset essemus essētis essent	<i>Participles</i> Present (<i>none</i>) Future futūrus, <i>about to be</i> Gerunds and Supines (<i>none</i>)
fuerim fuerīs fuerit fuerīmus fuerītis fuerint	<p><i>Note 1.</i>—In the Pres. Subj. the forms siem, siēs, siet, sient, and fuam, fuās, fuat, fuant sometimes occur. In the Imperf. Subj. the forms forem, forēs, foret, forent are frequent.</p> <p><i>Note 2.</i>—Some compounds of Sum have a Pres. Participle: absēns, praesēns.</p> <p><i>Note 3.</i>—Like Sum are conjugated its compounds: absum, <i>am absent</i>; adsum, <i>am present</i>; dēsum, <i>am wanting</i>; insum, <i>am in or among</i>; intersum, <i>am among</i>; obsum, <i>hinder</i>; praesum, <i>am set over</i>; prōsum, <i>am of use</i>; subsum, <i>am under</i>; supersum, <i>survive</i>. In prōsum d appears between ō and e: prōdest.</p>
fuissem fuissēs fuisset fuissēmus fuissētis fuissent	

82 FIRST CONJUGATION \bar{A} -STEMS

Active Voice

TENSE	AMO	INDICATIVE
Present	am o , amās, amat, amāmus, amātis, amant,	<i>I love or I am loving you (s.) love or you (s.) are loving he loves or he is loving we love or we are loving you (pl.) love or you (pl.) are loving they love or they are loving</i>
Future Simple	amābō, amābis, amābit, amābimus, amābitis, amābunt,	<i>I shall love you (s.) will love he will love we shall love you (pl.) will love they will love</i>
Imperfect	amābam, amābās, amābat, amābāmus, amābātis, amābant,	<i>I was loving you (s.) were loving he was loving we were loving you (pl.) were loving they were loving</i>
Perfect	amāvī, amāvistī, amāvit, amāvimus, amāvistis, amāvērunt,	<i>I have loved or I loved you (s.) have loved or you (s.) loved he has loved or he loved we have loved or we loved you (pl.) have loved or you (pl.) loved they have loved or they loved</i>
Future Perfect	amāverō, amāveris, amāverit, amāverimus, amāveritis, amāverint,	<i>I shall have loved you (s.) will have loved he will have loved we shall have loved you (pl.) will have loved they will have loved</i>
Pluperfect	amāveram, amāverās, amāverat, amāverāmus, amāverātis, amāverant,	<i>I had loved you (s.) had loved he had loved we had loved you (pl.) had loved they had loved</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
amem amēs amet amēmus amētis ament	amā, <i>love (s.)</i> amāte, <i>love (pl.)</i>
	THE VERB INFINITE <i>Infinitives</i> Present amāre, <i>to love</i> Perfect amāvisse, <i>to have loved</i> Future amātūrus esse, <i>to be about to love</i>
amārem amārēs amāret amārēmus amārētis amārent	
amāverim amāveris amāverit amāverīmus amāverītis amāverint	<i>Gerund</i> amandum, <i>the loving</i>
	<i>Supines</i> amātum, <i>in order to love</i> amātū, <i>in or for loving</i>
amāvissem amāvissēs amāvisset amāvissēmus amāvissētis amāvissent	<i>Participles</i> Present amāns, <i>loving</i> Future amātūrus, <i>about to love</i>

83 SECOND CONJUGATION Ē- STEMS

Active Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	<p> <i>monēō,</i> <i>monēs,</i> <i>monet,</i> <i>monēmus,</i> <i>monētis,</i> <i>monent,</i> </p> <p> <i>I advise or I am advising</i> <i>you (s.) advise or you (s.) are advising</i> <i>he advises or he is advising</i> <i>we advise or we are advising</i> <i>you (pl.) advise or you (pl.) are advising</i> <i>they advise or they are advising</i> </p>
Future Simple	<p> <i>monēbō,</i> <i>monēbis,</i> <i>monēbit,</i> <i>monēbimus,</i> <i>monēbitis,</i> <i>monēbunt,</i> </p> <p> <i>I shall advise</i> <i>you (s.) will advise</i> <i>he will advise</i> <i>we shall advise</i> <i>you (pl.) will advise</i> <i>they will advise</i> </p>
Imperfect	<p> <i>monēbam,</i> <i>monēbās,</i> <i>monēbat,</i> <i>monēbāmus,</i> <i>monēbātis,</i> <i>monēbant,</i> </p> <p> <i>I was advising</i> <i>you (s.) were advising</i> <i>he was advising</i> <i>we were advising</i> <i>you (pl.) were advising</i> <i>they were advising</i> </p>
Perfect	<p> <i>monuī,</i> <i>monuistī,</i> <i>monuit,</i> <i>monuimus,</i> <i>monuistis,</i> <i>monuērunt,</i> </p> <p> <i>I have advised or I advised</i> <i>you (s.) have advised or you (s.) advised</i> <i>he has advised or he advised</i> <i>we have advised or we advised</i> <i>you (pl.) have advised or you (pl.) advised</i> <i>they have advised or they advised</i> </p>
Future Perfect	<p> <i>monuerō,</i> <i>monueris,</i> <i>monuerit,</i> <i>monuerimus,</i> <i>monueritis,</i> <i>monuerint,</i> </p> <p> <i>I shall have advised</i> <i>you (s.) will have advised</i> <i>he will have advised</i> <i>we shall have advised</i> <i>you (pl.) will have advised</i> <i>they will have advised</i> </p>
Pluperfect	<p> <i>monueram,</i> <i>monuerās,</i> <i>monuerat,</i> <i>monuerāmus,</i> <i>monuerātis,</i> <i>monuerant,</i> </p> <p> <i>I had advised</i> <i>you (s.) had advised</i> <i>he had advised</i> <i>we had advised</i> <i>you (pl.) had advised</i> <i>they had advised</i> </p>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
moneam moneās moneat moneāmus moneātis moneant	monē, <i>advise</i> (s.) monēte, <i>advise</i> (pl.)
monērem monērēs monēret monērēmus monēretis monērent	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Infinitives</i></p> <p>Present monēre, <i>to advise</i></p> <p>Perfect monuisse, <i>to have advised</i></p> <p>Future monitūrus esse, <i>to be about to advise</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gerund</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">monendum, <i>the advising</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Supines</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">monitum, <i>in order to advise</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">monitū, <i>in or for advising</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Participles</i></p> <p>Present monēns, <i>advising</i></p> <p>Future monitūrus, <i>about to advise</i></p>
monuerim monueris monuerit monuerimus monueritis monuerint	
monuissem monuissēs monuisset monuissēmus monuissētis monuissent	

84 THIRD CONJUGATION CONSONANT (AND U) STEMS

Active Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	<p>rego, regis, regit, regimus, regitis, regunt,</p> <p><i>I rule or I am ruling you (s.) rule or you (s.) are ruling he rules or he is ruling we rule or we are ruling you (pl.) rule or you (pl.) are ruling they rule or they are ruling</i></p>
Future Simple	<p>regam, regēs, reget, regēmus, regētis, regent,</p> <p><i>I shall rule you (s.) will rule he will rule we shall rule you (pl.) will rule they will rule</i></p>
Imperfect	<p>regēbam, regēbās, regēbat, regēbāmus, regēbātis, regēbant,</p> <p><i>I was ruling you (s.) were ruling he was ruling we were ruling you (pl.) were ruling they were ruling</i></p>
Perfect	<p>rēxī, rēxistī, rēxit, rēximus, rēxistis, rēxērunt,</p> <p><i>I have ruled or I ruled you (s.) have ruled or you (s.) ruled he has ruled or he ruled we have ruled or we ruled you (pl.) have ruled or you (pl.) ruled they have ruled or they ruled</i></p>
Future Perfect	<p>rēxerō, rēxeris, rēxerit, rēxerimus, rēxeritis, rēxerint,</p> <p><i>I shall have ruled you (s.) will have ruled he will have ruled we shall have ruled you (pl.) will have ruled they will have ruled</i></p>
Pluperfect	<p>rēxeram, rēxerās, rēxerat, rēxerāmus, rēxerātis, rēxerant,</p> <p><i>I had ruled you (s.) had ruled he had ruled we had ruled you (pl.) had ruled they had ruled</i></p>

Faciō, dīcō, dūcō, and the compounds of dūcō, in the 2nd person of the Pres. Imperative make fac, dīc, dūc, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
regam regās regat regāmus regātis regant	rege, <i>rule</i> (s.) regite, <i>rule</i> (pl.)
regerem regerēs regeret regerēmus regerētis regerent	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Infinitives</i></p> <p>Present regere, <i>to rule</i></p> <p>Perfect rēxisse, <i>to have ruled</i></p> <p>Future rēctūrus esse, <i>to be about to rule</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gerund</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">regendum, <i>the ruling</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Supines</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">rēctum, <i>in order to rule</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">rēctū, <i>in or for ruling</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Participles</i></p> <p>Present regēs, <i>ruling</i></p> <p>Future rēctūrus, <i>about to rule</i></p>
rēxerim rēxerīs rēxerit rēxerīmus rēxerītis rēxerint	
rēxissem rēxissēs rēxisset rēxissēmus rēxissētis rēxissent	

85 FOURTH CONJUGATION **Ī-** STEMS

Active Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE	
Present	audiō, audīs, audit, audīmus, audītis, audiunt,	<i>I hear or I am hearing</i> <i>you (s.) hear or you (s.) are hearing</i> <i>he hears or he is hearing</i> <i>we hear or we are hearing</i> <i>you (pl.) hear or you (pl.) are hearing</i> <i>they hear or they are hearing</i>
Future Simple	audiam, audiēs, audiet, audiēmus, audiētis, audient,	<i>I shall hear</i> <i>you (s.) will hear</i> <i>he will hear</i> <i>we shall hear</i> <i>you (pl.) will hear</i> <i>they will hear</i>
Imperfect	audiēbam, audiēbās, audiēbat, audiēbāmus, audiēbātis, audiēbant,	<i>I was hearing</i> <i>you (s.) were hearing</i> <i>he was hearing</i> <i>we were hearing</i> <i>you (pl.) were hearing</i> <i>they were hearing</i>
Perfect	audīvi, audīvistī, audīvit, audīvimus, audīvistis, audīverunt,	<i>I have heard or I heard</i> <i>you (s.) have heard or you (s.) heard</i> <i>he has heard or he heard</i> <i>we have heard or we heard</i> <i>you (pl.) have heard or you (pl.) heard</i> <i>they have heard or they heard</i>
Future Perfect	audīverō, audīveris, audīverit, audīverimus, audīveritis, audīverint,	<i>I shall have heard</i> <i>you (s.) will have heard</i> <i>he will have heard</i> <i>we shall have heard</i> <i>you (pl.) will have heard</i> <i>they will have heard</i>
Pluperfect	audīveram, audīverās, audīverat, audīverāmus, audīverātis, audīverant,	<i>I had heard</i> <i>you (s.) had heard</i> <i>he had heard</i> <i>we had heard</i> <i>you (pl.) had heard</i> <i>they had heard</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
audiam audiās audiat audiāmus audiātis audiant	audī, <i>hear</i> (s.) audīte, <i>hear</i> (pl.)
audīrem audīrēs audīret audīrēmus audīrētis audīrent	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Infinitives</i></p> <p>Present audīre, <i>to hear</i></p> <p>Perfect audīvisse, <i>to have heard</i></p> <p>Future audītūrus esse, <i>to be about to hear</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gerund</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">audiendum, <i>the hearing</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Supines</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">audītum, <i>in order to hear</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">audītū, <i>in or for hearing</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Participles</i></p> <p>Present audiēns, <i>hearing</i></p> <p>Future audītūrus, <i>about to hear</i></p>
audīverim audīverīs audīverit audīverīmus audīverītis audīverint	
audīvissem audīvisṣēs audīvisset audīvisṣēmus audīvisṣētis audīvisissent	

86 FIRST CONJUGATION \bar{A} -STEMS

+P42

Passive Voice

* SUM = ~~SUM~~ AUXILIARY-VERB

TENSE	INDICATIVE	
Present	amor, amāris, amātur, amāmur, amāminī, amantur,	<i>I am or I am being loved</i> <i>you (s.) are or you (s.) are being loved</i> <i>he is or he is being loved</i> <i>we are or we are being loved</i> <i>you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being loved</i> <i>they are or they are being loved</i>
Future Simple	amābor, amāberis, amābitur, amābimur, amābiminī, amābuntur,	<i>I shall be loved</i> <i>you (s.) will be loved</i> <i>he will be loved</i> <i>we shall be loved</i> <i>you (pl.) will be loved</i> <i>they will be loved</i>
Imperfect	amābar, amābāris, amābātur, amābāmur, amābāminī, amābantur,	<i>I was being loved</i> <i>you (s.) were being loved</i> <i>he was being loved</i> <i>we were being loved</i> <i>you (pl.) were being loved</i> <i>they were being loved</i>
Perfect *	amātus sum, amātus es, amātus est, amātī sumus, amātī estis, amātī sunt,	<i>I have been or I was loved</i> <i>you (s.) have been or you (s.) were loved</i> <i>he has been or he was loved</i> <i>we have been or we were loved</i> <i>you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were loved</i> <i>they have been or they were loved</i>
Future Perfect	amātus erō, amātus eris, amātus erit, amātī erimus, amātī eritis, amātī erunt,	<i>I shall have been loved</i> <i>you (s.) will have been loved</i> <i>he will have been loved</i> <i>we shall have been loved</i> <i>you (pl.) will have been loved</i> <i>they will have been loved</i>
Pluperfect	amātus eram, amātus erās, amātus erat, amātī erāmus, amātī erātis, amātī erant,	<i>I had been loved</i> <i>you (s.) had been loved</i> <i>he had been loved</i> <i>we had been loved</i> <i>you (pl.) had been loved</i> <i>they had been loved</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
amē amēris amētur amēmur amēmini amentur	amāre, <i>be loved</i> (s.) amāmini, <i>be loved</i> (pl.)
amārer amārēris amārētur amārēmur amārēmini amārentur	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Infinitives</i></p> <p>Present amārī, <i>to be loved</i></p> <p>Perfect amātus esse, <i>to have been loved</i></p> <p>Future amātum iri (225)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Participle</i></p> <p>Perfect amātus, <i>loved, or having been loved</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gerundive</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">amandus, <i>fit to be loved</i></p>
amātus sim amātus sis amātus sit amātī simus amātī sitis amātī sint	
amātus essem amātus essēs amātus esset amātī essēmus amātī essētis amātī essent	

87 SECOND CONJUGATION \bar{E} -STEMS

Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	<p> <i>moneor, I am or I am being advised</i> <i>monēris, you (s.) are or you (s.) are being advised</i> <i>monētur, he is or he is being advised</i> <i>monēmur, we are or we are being advised</i> <i>monēmini, you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being advised</i> <i>monentur, they are or they are being advised</i> </p>
Future Simple	<p> <i>monēbor, I shall be advised</i> <i>monēberis, you (s.) will be advised</i> <i>monēbitur, he will be advised</i> <i>monēbimur, we shall be advised</i> <i>monēbimini, you (pl.) will be advised</i> <i>monēbuntur, they will be advised</i> </p>
Imperfect	<p> <i>monēbar, I was being advised</i> <i>monēbāris, you (s.) were being advised</i> <i>monēbātur, he was being advised</i> <i>monēbāmur, we were being advised</i> <i>monēbāmini, you (pl.) were being advised</i> <i>monēbantur, they were being advised</i> </p>
Perfect	<p> <i>monitus sum, I have been or I was advised</i> <i>monitus es, you (s.) have been or you (s.) were advised</i> <i>monitus est, he has been or he was advised</i> <i>monitī sumus, we have been or we were advised</i> <i>monitī estis, you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were advised</i> <i>monitī sunt, they have been or they were advised</i> </p>
Future Perfect	<p> <i>monitus erō, I shall have been advised</i> <i>monitus eris, you (s.) will have been advised</i> <i>monitus erit, he will have been advised</i> <i>monitī erimus, we shall have been advised</i> <i>monitī eritis, you (pl.) will have been advised</i> <i>monitī erunt, they will have been advised</i> </p>
Pluperfect	<p> <i>monitus eram, I had been advised</i> <i>monitus erās, you (s.) had been advised</i> <i>monitus erat, he had been advised</i> <i>monitī erāmus, we had been advised</i> <i>monitī erātis, you (pl.) had been advised</i> <i>monitī erant, they had been advised</i> </p>

88 THIRD CONJUGATION CONSONANT (AND U) STEMS

Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	<p>regor, regeris, regitur, regimur, regimini, reguntur,</p> <p><i>I am or I am being ruled</i> <i>you (s.) are or you (s.) are being ruled</i> <i>he is or he is being ruled</i> <i>we are or we are being ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being ruled</i> <i>they are or they are being ruled</i></p>
Future Simple	<p>regar, regēris, regētur, regēmur, regēmini, regentur,</p> <p><i>I shall be ruled</i> <i>you (s.) will be ruled</i> <i>he will be ruled</i> <i>we shall be ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) will be ruled</i> <i>they will be ruled</i></p>
Imperfect	<p>regēbar, regēbāris, regēbātur, regēbāmur, regēbāmini, regēbantur,</p> <p><i>I was being ruled</i> <i>you (s.) were being ruled</i> <i>he was being ruled</i> <i>we were being ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) were being ruled</i> <i>they were being ruled</i></p>
Perfect	<p>rēctus sum, rēctus es, rēctus est, rēctī sumus, rēctī estis, rēctī sunt,</p> <p><i>I have been or I was ruled</i> <i>you (s.) have been or you (s.) were ruled</i> <i>he has been or he was ruled</i> <i>we have been or we were ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were ruled</i> <i>they have been or they were ruled</i></p>
Future Perfect	<p>rēctus erō, rēctus eris, rēctus erit, rēctī erimus, rēctī eritis, rēctī erunt,</p> <p><i>I shall have been ruled</i> <i>you (s.) will have been ruled</i> <i>he will have been ruled</i> <i>we shall have been ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) will have been ruled</i> <i>they will have been ruled</i></p>
Pluperfect	<p>rēctus eram, rēctus erās, rēctus erat, rēctī erāmus, rēctī erātis, rēctī erant,</p> <p><i>I had been ruled</i> <i>you (s.) had been ruled</i> <i>he had been ruled</i> <i>we had been ruled</i> <i>you (pl.) had been ruled</i> <i>they had been ruled</i></p>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
regar regāris regātur regāmur regāmini regantur	<div data-bbox="893 944 1301 1005">regere, <i>be ruled</i> (s.)</div> <div data-bbox="893 1088 1368 1149">regimini, <i>be ruled</i> (pl.)</div>
regerer regerēris regerētur regerēmur regerēmini regerentur	<div data-bbox="991 1669 1387 1717">THE VERB INFINITE</div> <div data-bbox="1089 1781 1289 1829"><i>Infinitives</i></div> <div data-bbox="736 1876 1552 2116"> <div>Present regī, <i>to be ruled</i></div> <div>Perfect rēctus esse, <i>to have been ruled</i></div> <div>Future rēctum īrī (225)</div> </div> <div data-bbox="1089 2228 1295 2275"><i>Participle</i></div> <div data-bbox="736 2323 1634 2371">Perfect rēctus, <i>ruled, or having been ruled</i></div> <div data-bbox="1089 2483 1301 2531"><i>Gerundive</i></div> <div data-bbox="952 2579 1446 2627">regendus, <i>fit to be ruled</i></div>
rēctus sim rēctus sis rēctus sit rēctī sīmus rēctī sītis rēctī sint	
rēctus essem rēctus essēs rēctus esset rēctī essēmus rēctī essētis rēctī essent	

89 FOURTH CONJUGATION Ī- STEMS

Passive Voice

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	<p>audior, audīris, audītur, audīmur, audīmini, audiuntur,</p> <p><i>I am or I am being heard you (s.) are or you (s.) are being heard he is or he is being heard we are or we are being heard. you (pl.) are or you (pl.) are being heard they are or they are being heard</i></p>
Future Simple	<p>audiar, audiēris, audiētur, audiēmur, audiēmini, audientur,</p> <p><i>I shall be heard you (s.) will be heard he will be heard we shall be heard you (pl.) will be heard they will be heard</i></p>
Imperfect	<p>audiēbar, audiēbāris, audiēbātur, audiēbāmur, audiēbāmini audiēbantur,</p> <p><i>I was being heard you (s.) were being heard he was being heard we were being heard you (pl.) were being heard they were being heard</i></p>
Perfect	<p>audītus sum, audītus es, audītus est, audītī sumus, audītī estis, audītī sunt,</p> <p><i>I have been or I was heard you (s.) have been or you (s.) were heard he has been or he was heard we have been or we were heard you (pl.) have been or you (pl.) were heard they have been or they were heard</i></p>
Future Perfect	<p>audītus erō, audītus eris, audītus erit, audītī erimus, audītī eritis, audītī erunt,</p> <p><i>I shall have been heard you (s.) will have been heard he will have been heard we shall have been heard you (pl.) will have been heard they will have been heard</i></p>
Pluperfect	<p>audītus eram, audītus erās, audītus erat, audītī erāmus, audītī erātis, audītī erant,</p> <p><i>I had been heard you (s.) had been heard he had been heard we had been heard you (pl.) had been heard they had been heard</i></p>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
audiar audiāris audiātur audiāmur audiāmini audiantur	<p>audire, be heard (s.)</p> <p>audimini, be heard (pl.)</p>
audīrer audīrēris audīrētur audīrēmur audīrēmini audirentur	<p>THE VERB INFINITE</p> <p><i>Infinitives</i></p> <p>Present audīrī, to be heard</p> <p>Perfect audītus esse, to have been heard</p> <p>Future audītum īrī (225)</p> <p><i>Participle</i></p> <p>Perfect audītus, heard, or having been heard</p> <p><i>Gerundive</i></p> <p>audiendus, fit to be heard</p>
audītus sim audītus sis audītus sit audītī simus audītī sitis audītī sint	
audītus essem audītus essēs audītus esset audītī essemus audītī essētis audītī essent	

90 Deponent Verb

Ūtor, ūtī, ūsus, *use* (THIRD CONJUGATION)

TENSE	INDICATIVE
Present	ūtor, <i>I use or I am using</i> ūteris, <i>you (s.) use or you (s.) are using</i> ūtitur, <i>he uses or he is using</i> ūtimur, <i>we use or we are using</i> ūtiminī, <i>you (pl.) use or you (pl.) are using</i> ūtuntur, <i>they use or they are using</i>
Future Simple	ūtar, <i>I shall use</i> ūtēris, <i>you (s.) will use</i> ūtētur, <i>he will use</i> ūtēmur, <i>we shall use</i> ūtēminī, <i>you (pl.) will use</i> ūtentur, <i>they will use</i>
Imperfect	ūtēbar, <i>I was using</i> ūtēbāris, <i>you (s.) were using</i> ūtēbātur, <i>he was using</i> ūtēbāmur, <i>we were using</i> ūtēbāminī, <i>you (pl.) were using</i> ūtēbantur, <i>they were using</i>
Perfect	ūsus sum, <i>I have used or I used</i> ūsus es, <i>you (s.) have used or you (s.) used</i> ūsus est, <i>he has used or he used</i> ūsī sumus, <i>we have used or we used</i> ūsī estis, <i>you (pl.) have used or you (pl.) used</i> ūsī sunt, <i>they have used or they used</i>
Future Perfect	ūsus erō, <i>I shall have used</i> ūsus eris, <i>you (s.) will have used</i> ūsus erit, <i>he will have used</i> ūsī erimus, <i>we shall have used</i> ūsī eritis, <i>you (pl.) will have used</i> ūsī erunt, <i>they will have used</i>
Pluperfect	ūsus eram, <i>I had used</i> ūsus erās, <i>you (s.) had used</i> ūsus erat, <i>he had used</i> ūsī erāmus, <i>we had used</i> ūsī erātis, <i>you (pl.) had used</i> ūsī erant, <i>they had used</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
ūtar ūtāris ūtātur utāmur ūtāminī ūtantur	ūtere, <i>use</i> (s.) ūtiminī, <i>use</i> (pl.)
ūterer ūterēsis ūterētur ūterēmur ūterēminī ūterentur	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Infinitives</i></p> <p>Present ūtī, <i>to use</i> Perfect ūsus esse, <i>to have used</i> Future ūsūrus esse, <i>to be about to use</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gerund</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ūtendum, <i>using</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Supines</i></p> <p>ūsum, <i>to use</i> ūsū, <i>in or for using</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Participles</i></p> <p>Present ūtēns, <i>using</i> Future ūsūrus, <i>about to use</i> Perfect ūsus, <i>having used</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gerundive</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ūtendus, <i>fit to be used</i></p>
ūsus sim ūsus sis ūsus sit ūsī simus ūsī sitis ūsī sint	
ūsus essem ūsus essēs ūsus esset ūsī essēmus ūsī essētis ūsī essent	

91 Many Perfect Participles of Deponent Verbs are used passively as well as actively; as *cōfessus* from *cōnfiteor*, *confess*; *imitātus* from *imitor*, *imitate*; *meritus* from *mereor*, *deserve*; *pollicitus* from *polliceor*, *promise*.

92 Some Verbs have a Present of Active form but a Perfect of Passive form: they are called **Semi-deponents**:

<i>audeō, dare</i>	<i>ausus sum</i>	<i>gaudeō, rejoice</i>	<i>gāvīsus sum</i>
<i>soleō, am wont</i>	<i>solitus sum</i>	<i>fīdō, trust</i>	<i>fīsus sum</i>

93 Some Verbs have an Active form with Passive meaning; they are called **Quasi-Passive**:

<i>exsulō, am banished</i>	<i>liceō, am put up for sale</i>
<i>vāpulō, am beaten</i>	<i>vēneō, am on sale</i>
<i>fīō, am made</i>	

94 Some Verbs have Perfect Participles with Active meaning like the Deponent Verbs:

<i>adolēscō, grow up</i>	<i>adolēvī, I grew up</i>	<i>adultus, having grown up</i>
<i>cēnō, sup</i>	<i>cēnāvī, I supped</i>	<i>cēnātus, having supped</i>
<i>iūrō, swear</i>	<i>iūrāvī, I swore</i>	<i>iūrātus, having sworn</i>
<i>pōtō, drink</i>	<i>pōtāvī, I drank</i>	<i>pōtus, having drunk</i>
<i>prandeō, dine</i>	<i>prandī, I dined</i>	<i>prānsus, having dined</i>

95 Inceptive Verbs, with Present Indicative in *-scō* (Third Conjugation), express beginning of action, and are derived from Verb-Stems or from Nouns:

<i>pallēscō, turn pale,</i>	from <i>pallēō</i>
<i>nigrēscō, turn black,</i>	from <i>niger</i>

96 Frequentative Verbs (First Conjugation) express repeated or intenser action. They end in *-tō* or *-sō*.

rogitō, ask repeatedly (rogō); cursō, run about (currō).

97 Desiderative Verbs (Fourth Conjugation) express desire of action. They are formed from Supine Stems and end in *-uriō*.

ēsuriō, am hungry (edō).

8

MIXED CONJUGATION

Verbs in **-iō**, with Present Infinitive in **-ere**. In forms derived from the Present stem, these verbs take the endings of the **4th Conjugation**, wherever the latter have two successive vowels. Such forms are given below in **heavy type**.

Forms from Present Stem, **cap-i-**, *take*

	ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE	
	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.		INDIC.	SUBJUNC.
Present	capiō capis capit capimus capitis capiunt	capiam capias capiat capiamus capiatīs capiant	Present	capior caperis capitur capimur capimini capiuntur	capiar capiaris (-re) capiantur capiamur capiamini capiantur
Fut. Simple	capiam capies capiet capiemus capietis capient		Fut. Simple	capiar capieris (-re) capietur capiemur capiemini capientur	
Imperf.	capiebam capiebās capiebat capiebāmus capiebātis capiebant	caperem caperēs caperet caperēmus caperētis caperent	Imperf.	capiebar capiebāris (-re) capiebātur capiebāmur capiebāmini capiebantur	caperer caperēris (-re) caperētur caperēmur caperēmini caperentur
Imperative	Sing.	2. cape	2. capere		
	Plur.	2. capite	2. capimini		
Infin. Pres. capere Gerund capiendum Pres. Partic. capiens			Infin. Pres. capī Gerundive capiendus		

The Verbs whose Present stem is conjugated like **capiō** are:

capiō, **cupiō** and **faciō**,
fodiō, **fugiō** and **iaciō**,
pariō, **rapiō**, **sapiō**, **quatiō** } and their compounds,
Compounds of **speciō** and **laciō** { obsolete Verbs,
Deponents: **gradior**, **patior**, **morior**,
And in some tenses, **potior**, **orior**.

take, desire, make,
dig, flee, throw,
bring forth, seize, know, shake
look at, entice
step, suffer, die
get possession of, arise

99

IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbs are called irregular which are formed from more than one root (as *sum*, *ferō*) or whose tense-forms differ from those of the regular conjugations.

99a *Dō, I give, dare, dedī, datum.*

This verb differs from *amō* in that its Present and Supine Stems, *da-*, have a short vowel which is retained in all derived forms except: *dō, dās; dā* (imperative); *dāns*; and the Present Subjunctive: *dem, dēs, det, dēmus, dētis, dent*.

100

Possum, I can, posse, potuī

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.		INDIC.	SUBJUNC.
Present	possum potes potest possumus potestis possunt	possim possis possit possimus possitis possint	Perfect	potuī potuistī potuit potuimus potuistis potuērunt	potuerim potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint
Fut. Simp.	poterō poteris poterit poterimus poteritis poterunt		Fut. Perf.	potuerō potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint	
Imperf.	poteram poterās poterat poterāmus poterātis poterant	possem possēs posset possēmus possētis possent	Pluperf.	potueram potuerās potuerat potuerāmus potuerātis potuerant	potuissem potuissēs potuisset potuissēmus potuissētis potuissent

Infinitives: Present, *posse*; Perfect, *potuisse*.

Potēns is used as an Adjective, *powerful, able*, never as a Participle.

Ferō, bear, ferre, tulī, lātum

	ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE	
	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.		INDIC.	SUBJUNC.
Present	ferō fers fert ferimus fertis ferunt	feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	Present	feror ferris fertur ferimur ferimini feruntur	ferar ferāris (-re) ferātur ferāmur ferāmini ferantur
Fut. Simple	feram ferēs feret ferēmus ferētis ferent		Fut. Simple	ferar ferēris (-re) ferētur ferēmur ferēmini ferentur	
Imperf.	ferēbam ferēbās ferēbat ferēbāmus ferēbātis ferēbant	ferrem ferrēs ferret ferrēmus ferrētis ferrent	Imperf.	ferēbar ferēbāris (-re) ferēbātur ferēbāmur ferēbāmini ferēbantur	ferrer ferrēris (-re) ferrētur ferrēmur ferrēmini ferrentur
Imperative	Sing.	2. fer	2. ferre		
	Plur.	2. ferte	2. ferimini		
Infin. Pres. ferre Gerund ferendum Pres. Partic. ferēns			Infin. Pres. ferri Gerundive ferendus		

Forms derived from the Perfect and Supine stems are regular.

102

Eō (for eiō), go, ire, iī, itum

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	eō is it Imus Itis eunt	eam eās eat eāmus eātis eant	I ite
Fut. Simple	Ibō Ibis Ibit Ibimus Ibitis Ibunt		THE VERB INFINITE <i>Infinitives</i> Present Ire Perfect Isse, Ivisse Future itūrus esse <i>Gerund</i> eundum <i>Supines</i> itum itū <i>Participles</i> Present iēns (Acc. euntem) Future itūrus
Imperf.	Ibam Ibās Ibat Ibāmus Ibātis Ibant	Irem Irēs Iret Irēmus Irētis Irent	
Perf.	iī Istī iit iimus Istis iērunt	ierim ierīs ierit ierīmus ierītis ierint	

In tenses derived from the Perfect stem, forms in *iv-* (e.g. *ivī*, *iverō*, *iveram*) exist but are rare. In compounds, *-iistī*, *-iistis* are sometimes used for *-īstī*, *-īstis*.

The Impersonal *itur*, *itum est*, *there is (was) a going*, is often used.

Transitive compounds of *eō* admit the full Passive inflexion: *adeor*, *I am approached*.

103 *Queō*, *can*, *nequeō*, *cannot*, are conjugated like *eō* in the forms which occur; the Perfect ends in *-ivī*.

Ambiō, *go round*, *canvass*, is conjugated like *audiō*.

Volō, am willing, wish.**Nōlō, am unwilling, do not wish.****Mālō, prefer, wish, rather.**

INDICATIVE				IMPERATIVE
Present	volō vīs vult volumus vultis volunt	nōlō nōn vīs nōn vult nōlumus nōn vultis nōiunt	mālō māvīs māvult mālumus māvultis mālunt	nōlī nōlite
Fut. Simple	volam volēs volet volēmus volētis volent	(nōlam) nōlēs nōlet (nōlēmus) (nōlētis) (nōlent)	(mālam) (mālēs) mālet (mālēmus) (mālētis) mālent	Vōlō and mālō have no Imperative
Imperf.	volēbam volēbās &c.	nōlēbam nōlēbās &c.	mālēbam mālēbās &c.	THE VERB INFINITIVE <i>Infinitive</i> Present { velle nōlle mālle
SUBJUNCTIVE				
Present	velim velis velit velīmus velītis velint	nōlim nōlis nōlit nōlīmus nōlītis nōlint	mālim mālis mālit mālīmus mālītis mālint	
Imperf.	vellem vellēs vellet vellēmus vellētis vellent	nōllem nōllēs nōllet nōllēmus nōllētis nōllent	māllem māllēs māllet māllēmus māllētis māllent	Participles Present { volēns (nōlēns) —

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular:

Volu-I	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem
Nōlu-I	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem
Mālu-I	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem

Infin. { voluisse
nōluisse
māluisse

105

Edō, I eat, ēsse, ēdī, ēsum

Pres. Indic. Act.:	edō, ēs, ēst; edimus, ēstis, edunt.
Imperf. Subj. Act.:	ēsem, ēssēs, ēset, &c.
Imperat. Act.:	ēs, estō; estō; este, estōte; eduntō.
Infin. Pres.:	ēsse.
Pres. Indic. Pass.:	ēstur.
Imperf. Subj. Pass.:	ēssētur.

Most of these forms are distinguished from forms of *esse, to be*, by the long vowel of *ēs-*.

Fīō, (1) I become, (2) I am made, fierī.

The forms of *fīō* take the place of passive forms of the Present stem of *faciō, I make*.

The *ī* of the stem becomes short in *fit* and before *-er*.

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	fīō fīs fit (fīmus) (fītis) fiunt	fīam fīās fīat fīāmus fīātis fiant	(fī) (fīte)
Fut. Simple	fīam fīēs fiet fīēmus fīētis fient		Pres. Infin.: fierī
Imperf.	fīēbam fīēbās fīēbat fīēbāmus fīēbātis fīēbant	fierem fierēs fieret fierēmus fierētis fierent	<i>Note.</i> —When <i>fīō</i> means <i>I become</i> , a Fut. Infin. and Fut. Part. are supplied by <i>fore</i> and <i>futūrus</i> . When <i>fīō</i> means <i>I am made</i> , a Fut. Infin. and Gerundive are supplied by <i>factum iri</i> and <i>faciendus</i> .

Fīō has no other forms. The meaning *I have become* is represented by *sum, I am*; the meaning *I have been made* is represented by *factus sum*.

Defective verbs are those which lack a considerable number of forms.

Coepī, *I have begun, I began*, **Memini**, *I remember*, **Ōdī**, *I hate*, are limited mainly to Perfect-stem forms. **Memini** and **ōdī**, though Perfect in form, are Present in meaning.

Indicative

Perfect	coepī	memini	ōdī
Fut. Perfect	coeperō	meminerō	ōderō
Pluperfect	coeperam	memineram	ōderam

Subjunctive

Perfect	coeperim	meminerim	ōderim
Pluperfect	coepissem	meminissem	ōdissem

Infinitive, Imperative, Participles

Perfect Infinitive	coepisse	meminisse	ōdisse
Fut. Infinitive	coeptūrus esse	none	ōsūrus esse
Imperative	none	mementō mementōte	} none
Perfect Participle	coeptus	none	
Fut. Participle	coeptūrus	none	ōsūrus

Note 1.—Coepī has also Perf. Passive forms: **coeptus sum**, &c., which are used mainly when coepī governs a passive infinitive, as: **urbs aedificārī coepta est**, *the city began to be built*.

Note 2.—Incipiō, *I begin*, supplies the present-stem forms which coepī lacks.

Note 3.—The participle **ōsus** is active and present in meaning.

Nōvī (Perfect of **nōscō**, *I get to know*) means *I have got to know, I know*; **nōverō**, *I shall know*; **nōveram** (**nōram**), *I knew*; **nōvisse** (**nōsse**), *to know*, &c.

Aiō, I say or affirm:

Ind. Pres.	aiō, ais, ait, — — aiunt
Imperf.	aiēbam, aiēbās, aiēbat, aiēbāmus, aiēbātis, aiēbant
Subj. Pres.	— — aiat, — — aiant
Participle	aiēns

Inquam, I say:

Ind. Pres.	inquam, inquis, inquit, inquit, inquit, inquit
Imperf.	— — inquiēbat — — inquiēbant
Fut. Simple	— inquiēs, inquiet
Perf.	inquistī, inquit
Imper.	inque —

107

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Impersonal Verbs have only the Third Personal Singular of each tense, an Infinitive, and a Gerund. They do not have a personal Subject in the Nominative.

The principal are the following:

<i>Present</i>		<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
miseret,	it moves to pity	miseruit	miserēre
piget,	it vexes	piguit	pigēre
paenitet,	it repents	paenituit	paenitēre
pudet,	it shames	puduit	pudēre
taedet,	it wearies	taeduit	taedēre
decet,	it is becoming	decuit	decēre
dēdecet,	it is unbecoming	dēdecuit	dēdecēre
libet,	it pleases	libuit	libēre
licet,	it is lawful	licuit	licēre
oportet,	it behoves	oportuit	oportēre
rēfert,	it concerns	rētulit	rēferre

108 Some Impersonals express change of weather and time:

fulgurat,	it lightens	tonat,	it thunders
ningit,	it snows	lūcēscit,	it dawns
pluit,	it rains	vesperāscit,	it grows late

Interest, it concerns, is used impersonally (190-193), though intersum also has all the personal forms.

Intransitive Verbs also are used impersonally in the Passive: *itur, one goes, a journey is made.*

109 TABLE OF PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS*

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>
First Conjugation: \bar{A}-Stems			
<i>Usual Form</i>			
amō	amāre	amāvī	amātum

*Exceptions***PERFECT in -uī:**

secō	-āre	secuī	sectum	<i>cul</i>
sonō	-āre	sonuī	—	<i>sound</i>
vetō	-āre	vetuī	vetitum	<i>forbid</i>

PERFECT with Reduplication:

stō	-āre	steti -stiti }	statum	<i>stand</i>
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PERFECT with Lengthened Vowel:

iuvō	-āre	iūvī	iūtum	<i>help</i>
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110 Second Conjugation: \bar{E} -Stems*Usual Forms*

moneō	monēre	monuī	monitum
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*Exceptions***PERFECT in -uī; but SUPINE in -tum or -sum:**

cēseō	-ēre	cēsuī	cēsum	<i>deem, vote</i>
doceō	-ēre	docuī	doctum	<i>teach</i>

PERFECT in -vī:

fleō	-ēre	flēvī	flētum	<i>weep</i>
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PERFECT in -sī:

ardeō	-ēre	arsī	—	<i>burn (intr.)</i>
augeō	-ēre	auxī	aucium	<i>increase (tr.)</i>
fulgeō	-ēre	fulsī	—	<i>shine</i>
haereō	-ēre	haesi	—	<i>stick</i>
iubeō	-ēre	iussi	iussum	<i>command</i>
maneō	-ēre	mānsī	mānsum	<i>remain</i>
rīdeō	-ēre	rīsī	rīsum	<i>laugh</i>
suādeō	-ēre	suāsī	suāsum	<i>advise</i>

PERFECT with Reduplication:

mordeō	-ēre	momordi	morsum	<i>bite</i>
pendeō	-ēre	pependī	—	<i>hang (intr.)</i>

* Forms printed with a hyphen, as -stitī, are used only in compounds.

PERFECT with Lengthened Vowel:

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
caveō	-ēre	cāvī	cautum	beware
foveō	-ēre	fōvī	fōtum	cherish
moveō	-ēre	mōvī	mōtum	move (tr.)
sedeō	-ēre	sēdī	sessum	sit
videō	-ēre	vīdī	vīsum	see

111

Third Conjugation: Consonant and U- Stems

Consonant Stems

PERFECT in -sī, and SUPINE in -tum:

cingō	-ere	cīnxī	cīnctum	surround
dīcō	-ere	dīxī	dictum	say
dūcō	-ere	dūxī	ductum	lead
fingō	-ere	fīnxī	fīctum	feign
gerō	-ere	gessī	gestum	carry on
intellegō	-ere	intellēxī	intellēctum	understand
iungō	-ere	iūnxī	iūnctum	join, attach
nūbō	-ere	nūpsī	nūptum	marry
regō	-ere	rēxī	rēctum	rule
scribō	-ere	scripsī	scriptum	write
sūmō	-ere	sūmpsī	sūmptum	take
surgō	-ere	surrēxī	surrēctum	arise
tegō	-ere	tēxī	tēctum	cover
trahō	-ere	trāxī	tractum	draw
vehō	-ere	vēxī	vectum	carry
vīvō	-ere	vīxī	vīctum	live

PERFECT in -sī, and SUPINE in -sum:

cēdō	-ere	cessī	cessum	yield
claudō	-ere	clausī	clausum	shut
dividō	-ere	divīsī	divīsum	divide
figō	-ere	fīxī	fixum	fix
flectō	-ere	flexī	flexum	bend (tr.)
lūdō	-ere	lūsī	lūsum	play
mittō	-ere	mīsī	missum	send
premō	-ere	pressī	pressum	press (tr.)
spargō	-ere	sparsī	sparsum	sprinkle

PERFECT in -vī:

serō	-ere	sēvī	satum	sow
spernō	-ere	sprēvī	sprētum	get to despise
cognōscō	-ere	cognōvī	cognitum	get to know
crēscō	-ere	crēvī	crētum	grow
nōscō	-ere	nōvī	nōtum	get to know

PERFECT in -ivī:

quaerō	-ere	quaesivī	quaesitum	seek
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PERFECT in -ui:

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
colō	-ere	colui	cultum	till, worship
cumbō	-ere	-cubui	cubitum	lie
pōnō	-ere	posui	positum	place

PERFECT with Reduplication:

addō	-ere	addidi	additum	add
canō	-ere	cecinī	cantum	sing
discō	-ere	didici	—	learn
tangō	-ere	tetigi	tāctum	touch
tendō	-ere	tetendi	tentum (tēnsu)	stretch

Note.—Like addō are most other compounds of dō: e.g. crēdō, believe; trādō, deliver.

PERFECT with Lengthened Vowel:

agō	-ere	ēgi	āctum	do
emō	-ere	ēmī	ēemptum	buy
frangō	-ere	frēgi	frāctum	break (tr.)
fundō	-ere	fūdī	fūsum	pour (tr.)
legō	-ere	lēgi	lēctum	choose, read
rumpō	-ere	rūpī	ruptum	break (tr.)
vincō	-ere	vīcī	victum	conquer

PERFECT in -ī (without Reduplication or Lengthening):

bibō	-ere	bibī	—	drink
solvō	-ere	solvi	solūtum	loose
vertō	-ere	vertī	versum	turn (tr.)
volvō	-ere	volvi	volūtum	roll (tr.)

VERBS in -uō:

induō	-ere	indui	indūtum	put on
statuō	-ere	statui	statūtum	set up

Mixed Conjugation

capiō	-ere	cēpī	captum	take
-cutiō	-ere	-cussi	-cussum	shake
faciō	-ere	fēcī	factum	do
fugiō	-ere	fūgī	—	flee
iaciō	-ere	iēcī	iactum	hurl
pariō	-ere	peperī	partum	bring forth
rapiō	-ere	rapui	raptum	snatch

112

Fourth Conjugation: Ī- Stems

Usual Form

audiō	audīre	audīvī	audītum
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Exceptions

PERFECT in -īvī; but SUPINE in -tum:

sepeliō	-īre	sepelīvī	sepultum	<i>bury</i>
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PERFECT in -uī:

aperiō	-īre	aperuī	apertum	<i>open (tr.)</i>
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PERFECT in -sī:

hauriō	-īre	hausī	haustum	<i>drain</i>
sentiō	-īre	sēnsī	sēnsū	<i>feel</i>
vinciō	-īre	vīnxī	vīnctum	<i>bind</i>

PERFECT in -ī:

reperiō	-īre	repperī	repertum	<i>discover</i>
veniō	-īre	vēnī	ventum	<i>come</i>

DEPONENT AND SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS

113

Second Conjugation: Ē- Stems (Perfect -itus sum).

Exceptions

fateor	-ērī	fassus sum	<i>confess</i>
reor	-ērī	ratus sum	<i>think</i>

114

SEMI-DEPONENT:

audeō	-ēre	ausus sum	—	<i>dare</i>
soleō	-ēre	solitus sum	—	<i>be wont</i>

115

Third and Mixed Conjugations (Perfect -tus or -sus sum).

fungor	-ī	fūctus sum	<i>perform</i>
īrāscor	-ī	īrātus sum	<i>be angry</i>
loquor	-ī	locūtus sum	<i>speak</i>
morior	-ī	mortuus sum	<i>die</i>
nāscor	-ī	nātus sum	<i>be born</i>
patior	-ī	passus sum	<i>suffer</i>
proficīscor	-ī	profectus sum	<i>set out</i>
queror	-ī	questus sum	<i>complain</i>
sequor	-ī	secūtus sum	<i>follow</i>
ūtor	-ī	ūsus sum	<i>use</i>

116

Fourth Conjugation: Ī- Stems (Perfect -itus sum).

Exceptions

experior	-īrī	expertus sum	<i>try</i>
ordior	-īrī	orsus sum	<i>begin</i>
orior	-īrī	ortus sum	<i>arise</i>
potior	-īrī	potitus sum	<i>acquire</i>

SYNTAX

INTRODUCTORY OUTLINE

117 SYNTAX treats of the use of words in the structure of Sentences.

Sentences are either Simple, Compound, or Complex.

A Simple Sentence is one which contains only one Finite Verb. A Compound Sentence consists of two or more Simple Sentences linked by *et, and, etc.* A Complex Sentence consists of a Principal Sentence and one or more Subordinate Clauses (236-244).

118 A Simple Sentence has two parts:

1. The Subject: indicating that which performs the action or is in the state referred to in the Predicate.
2. The Predicate: indicating the action or state of the Subject.

119 1. The Subject is generally a Substantive, or some word or words taking the place of a Substantive:

A Substantive: *lēx, the law; satis temporis, enough time.*

A Pronoun: *ego, I; nōs, we.*

An Adjective, Participle, or Adjectival Pronoun: *Rōmānus, a Roman; Irātus, an angry man; ille, that (man).*

A Verb Noun Infinitive: *nāvigāre, to sail or sailing.*

120 2. The Predicate, since it indicates an action or a state, is a Verb or contains a Verb.

EXAMPLES OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Predicate</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Predicate</i>
<i>Lēx</i> <i>Law</i>	<i>iubet.</i> <i>commands.</i>	<i>Nōs</i> <i>We</i>	<i>pārēmus.</i> <i>obey.</i>
<i>Nāvigāre</i> <i>Sailing</i>	<i>dēlectat.</i> <i>delights.</i>	<i>Satis temporis</i> <i>Enough time</i>	<i>datur.</i> <i>is given.</i>

A single Verb may be a sentence. *Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī, I came, I saw, I conquered,* comprises three sentences.

- 121 Some Verbs cannot by themselves form complete Predicates. The Verb *sum* is a complete Predicate only when it means *I exist*:

Seges	est	ubi	Trōia	fuit.	OVID.
Corn	is	where	Troy	was.	

More often *sum* links the Subject with the Complement, which defines the action, state, or quality of the Subject.

- 122 Verbs which link a Subject and Complement are called **Copulative Verbs**. Others besides *sum* are:

appāreō, <i>appear</i> ;	audiō, <i>am called</i> ; maneō, <i>remain</i> ;
evādō, <i>existō</i> , <i>turn out</i> ;	videor, <i>seem</i> .

The Passives of Verbs of *making, saying, thinking, choosing, showing* (Factitive Verbs [134]) are also used as Copulative Verbs:

fiō, <i>become or am made</i> ;	feror, <i>am reported</i> ;
appellor, <i>am called</i> ;	legor, <i>am chosen</i> ;
creor, <i>am created</i> ;	putor, <i>am thought</i> ;
dēclāror, <i>am declared</i> ;	vocor, <i>am called</i> .

- 123 The Complement is in the same case as the Subject. The Complement may be an Adjective or a Substantive.

Subject	Predicate	
	Copulative Verb	Complement
1. Leō The lion	est is	validus. strong.
2. Illi They	appellantur are called	philosophi. philosophers.

- 124 Many Verbs usually require as their object another Verb in the Infinitive to make a complete Predicate; such are: *soleō, am wont*; *possum, am able*.

Solet legere. He is wont to read.	Possum ire. I am able to go.
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The Infinitive following such Verbs is sometimes called **Prolative** (214), because it carries on (*prōfert*) their construction.

AGREEMENT

RULES OF THE FOUR CONCORDS

125 I. A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person:

Tempus fugit.
Time flies.

Nōs amāmur.
We are loved.

126 II. An Adjective or Participle agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the Substantive it qualifies:

Vir bonus bonam uxōrem habet.
The good man has a good wife.

Vērae amīcitiae sempiternae sunt. CICERO.
True friendships are everlasting.

127 III. When a Substantive or Pronoun is followed by another Substantive, so that the second explains or describes the first, and has the same relation to the rest of the sentence, the second Noun agrees in Case with the first, and is said to be in Apposition to it:

Nōs liberī patrem Lollium imitābimur.
We children will imitate our father Lollius.

Procās, rēx Albānōrum, duōs filiōs, Numitōrem et Amūlium, habuit.
LIVY.
Procas, king of the Albans, had two sons, Numitor and Amulius.

128 IV. The Relative *quī, quae, quod*, agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person; in Case it takes its construction from its own clause:

Amō tē, māter, quae mē amās.
I love you, mother, who love me.

Quis hic est homō quem ante aedēs videō? PLAUTUS.
Who is this man whom I see before the house?

Arborēs multās serit agricola, quārum fructūs nōn adspiciet. CICERO.
The farmer plants many trees, of which he will not see the fruit.

129

COMPOSITE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

1. When the Subject consists of two or more Nouns, the Verb and Predicative Adjectives are usually in the Plural:

Aetās, metus, magister eum cohibēbant. TERENCE.

Age, fear, and a tutor were restraining him.

Venēnō absūpti sunt Hannibal et Philopoemēn. LIVY.

Hannibal and Philopoemen were cut off by poison.

2. If a Composite Subject comprises different Persons, the Verb agrees with the First Person rather than the Second or Third; with the Second rather than the Third:

Sī tū et Tullia valētis, ego et Cicerō valēmus. CICERO.

If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.

3. When the Nouns of the Subject differ in Gender, an Adjective in the Predicate agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine:

Rēx rēgiaque classis ūnā profecti. LIVY.

The king and the royal fleet set out together.

4. If the Subject refers to inanimate things, an Adjective in the Predicate is generally Neuter:

Rēgna, honōrēs, dīvitiae, cadūca et incerta sunt. CICERO.

Kingdoms, honours, riches, are frail and fickle things.

THE CASES

THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE CASES

130 The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative Case:

Annī fugiunt.

Years flee.

Lābitur aetās. OVID.

Time glides away.

131 The Complement of a Finite Copulative Verb is in the Nominative Case:

Cicerō dēclārātus est cōsul. CICERO.

Cicero was declared consul.

132 The Vocative stands apart from the construction of the sentence with or without an Interjection (233):

Ō sōl pulcher, ō laudande! HORACE.

O beauteous sun, worthy of praise!

Pompēi, meōrum prime sodālium! HORACE.

O Pompeius, earliest of my comrades!

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

Accusative of Direct Object

- 133 The Direct Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case:

Haec studia adulēscēntiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant. CICERO.
These studies nurture youth, and delight old age.

- 134 Factitive Verbs (verbs of *making, saying, thinking, choosing, showing*) have a second Accusative (Predicative) in agreement with the Object:

Sōcratēs tōtīus sē mundī cīvem arbitrābātur. CICERO.
Socrates used to consider himself a citizen of the whole world.

Note.—The Accusative is used as the Subject of an Infinitive to form a Substantival Clause (238–240).

Sōlem fulgēre vidēmus: *We see that the sun shines.*

- 135 Some Verbs of *teaching, asking, concealing* (doceō, *teach*; flāgitō, postulō, poscō, *demand*; rogō, *ask*; ōrō, *pray*; cēlō, *conceal*), take two Accusatives, one of the Person, the other of the Thing:

Racilius primum mē sententiam rogāvit. CICERO.
Racilius asked me my opinion first.

Prīmus ā Raciliō sententiam rogātus sum.
I was the first to be asked my opinion by Racilius.

Note 1.—In the Passive, the Accusative of the Thing is occasionally kept.
Note 2.—Quaerō, petō, take Ablative of the Person with ā or ab (instead of the Accus. of the Person): hoc ā tē petō, *this I ask of you.*

- 136 Place to which Motion is directed is in the Accusative: eō Rōmam, *I go to Rome.*

137 Cognate Accusative

Many Verbs, which are otherwise Intransitive, take an Accusative containing the same idea as the Verb and often etymologically connected with it:

Fortūna lūdum insolentem lūdit. HORACE.
Fortune plays an insolent game.

138 Adverbial Accusative

The Accusative of Respect is used with Verbs and Adjectives:

Tremīt artūs. VIRGIL. Nūdae lacertōs. TACITUS.
He trembles in his limbs. Bare as to the arms.

THE DATIVE CASE

- 139 The Dative expresses relations which in English are generally indicated by the prepositions *to* and *for*.

Dative of the Indirect Object

- 140 The Dative of the Indirect Object is used:

(1) With Transitive Verbs of *giving, telling, showing, saying, promising*, which take also an Accusative of the Direct Object:

Tibi librum sollicitō damus aut fessō. HORACE.

We give you a book when you are anxious or weary.

Saepe tibi meum somnium nārtāvī. CICERO.

I have often told you my dream.

- 141 (2) With some Verbs which are Intransitive in Latin, although their English equivalents are transitive. Such Verbs have the Dative as their only Object. Instances of such Verbs are:

crēdō, *believe*; fidō, *trust*; ignōscō, *pardon*; imperō, *command*; irāscor, *to be angry with*; pāreō, *obey*; serviō, *serve*; suādeō, *advise*.

Imperat aut servit collēcta pecūnia cuique. HORACE.

Money amassed rules or serves every man.

Imperiō pārent. CAESAR.

They obey the command.

Parce piō generī. VIRGIL.

Spare a pious race.

Note.—These Verbs contain the ideas of *being helpful to, favourable to, &c.*

- 142 Dēlectō, *delight*, iuvō, *help*, laedō, *harm*, gubernō, regō, *govern, control*, iubeō, *command*, take an Accusative:

Multōs castra iuvant. HORACE.

The camp delights many.

Animum rege. HORACE.

Rule the temper.

Temperō, moderor, *control, restrain*, sometimes take an Accusative, instead of the Dative:

Hic moderātur equōs quī nōn moderābitur irae.

This man, who will not control his temper, controls horses.

- 143 (3) With Adjectives implying *nearness, fitness, likeness, help, kindness, trust, obedience*, or any opposite idea:

Hortus ubi et tēctō vicīnus iūgis aquae fōns. HORACE.

Where is a garden, and near to the house a fount of flowing water.

Homīnī fidēlissimī sunt equus et canis. PLINY.

The horse and dog are most faithful to man.

144 When compounded with any Preposition (except *per*, *praeter*, *trāns*), or with *re-*, or with the Adverbs *bene*, *male*, *satis*:

- (a) Many Intransitive Verbs which took neither the Accusative of the Direct Object, nor the Dative of the Indirect Object, now take a Dative of the Indirect Object:

Subvēnistī hominī iam perditō. CICERO.
You have come to the help of a man already lost.

Nūllus in orbe sinus Baiīs praelūcet amoenīs. HORACE.
No bay in the world outshines the pleasant Baiae.

- (b) Many Transitive Verbs which took only an Accusative of the Direct Object may now take also a Dative of the Indirect Object:

Mūnitiōnī Labiēnum praefēcit. CAESAR.
He put Labienus in charge of the fortification.

Dative of Advantage or Reference

145 The person (or thing) for whose advantage or disadvantage something is done, or in reference to whom something happens, is indicated by the Dative Case:

Sic vōs nōn vōbīs mellificātis, apēs! VIROIL.
Thus ye make honey not for yourselves, O bees!

Nōn solum nōbis dīvitēs esse volumus. CICERO.
We do not wish to be rich for ourselves alone.

146 The Dative of the Possessor, with *esse*, is used when emphasis is laid on the thing possessed, not on the possessor.

Est mihi plēnus Albānī cadus. HORACE.
I have a cask full of Alban wine (lit. there is to me).

147 The Predicative Dative, accompanied by a Dative of Reference, is used instead of the Nominative or Accusative of a Noun or Adjective in the Predicate after (1) *sum*, *I am*, *I serve as*, (2) verbs like *habeō*, *dūcō*, meaning *I consider as*, *reckon as*:

Exitiō est avidum mare nautīs. HORACE.
The greedy sea is a destruction to sailors.

147a The Dative of Purpose expresses the end in view:

Equitātum auxiliō Caesarī misērunt. CAESAR.
They sent the cavalry as a help to Caesar.

THE ABLATIVE CASE

148 The Ablative expresses relations which in English are generally indicated by the Prepositions, *from, with, by, in*.

A. Pure Ablatives

149 The Ablative of Separation is used (a) with Verbs meaning *to keep away from, free from, deprive, lack*; (b) with Adjectives of similar meaning, as *liber, free*; (c) with the Adverb *procul, far from*:

Populus Athēniēnsis Phōciōnem patriā pepulit. NEPOS.
The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.

149a The Ablative of Origin is used with Verbs, chiefly Participles, implying descent or origin:

Atreus, Tantalō prōgnātus, Pelope nātus. CICERO.
Atreus, descended from Tantalus, and son of Pelops.

150 The Ablative of Comparison is used with Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs instead of *quam (than)* with a Nominative or Accusative:

Nihil est amābilius virtūte. CICERO.
Nothing is more amiable than virtue.

Note 1.—The Ablative expresses the point ‘from which’ the comparison begins: *starting with virtue, &c.*

Note 2.—If other cases than the Nom. or Accus. are involved in the comparison, the *quam* construction *must* be used.

B. Ablatives of Association

151 The Ablative of Association is used with Verbs and Adjectives denoting *plenty, fulness, possession*: *abundō, abound, dōnō, present, praeditus, endowed with (169)*:

Villa abundat gallinā, lacte, cāsēō, melle. CICERO.
The farm abounds in poultry, milk, cheese, honey.
 Iuvenem praestantī mūnere dōnat. VIRGIL.
He presents the youth with a noble gift.

152 The Ablative of Quality is used with an Adjective in agreement (171):

Senex prōmissā barbā, horrentī capillō. PLINY.
An old man with long beard and rough hair.

153 Ablative of Respect or Specification:

Et corde et genibus tremit. HORACE.
It trembles both in heart and knees.

Note 1.—In the phrases *nātū maior, older, nātū minor, younger, nātū* is an Ablative of Respect.

Note 2.—*Dignus, worthy, indignus, unworthy, dignor, deem worthy*, are followed by an Ablative of Respect:

Dignum laude virum Mūsa vetat morī. HORACE.
A man worthy of praise the Muse forbids to die.

- 154 The Ablative of the Manner in which something happens or is done has an Adjective in agreement with it; or it follows the Preposition *cum*, *with*:

Iam veniet tacitō curva senecta pede. OVID.

Presently bent old age will come with silent foot.

Magnā cum cūrā atque dīligentiā scrīpsit. CICERO.

He wrote with great care and attention.

- 155 The Ablative Absolute is a phrase consisting of a Noun in the Ablative Case and a Participle (or another Noun or Adjective) in agreement with it: it is called Absolute because in construction the Noun and Participle are independent of the rest of the Sentence:

Rēgibus exāctīs cōsulēs creātī sunt. LIVY.

Kings having been abolished, consuls were elected.

Nīl dēspērāndum Teucrō duce. HORACE.

There must be no despair, Teucer being leader.

C. Instrumental Ablatives

- 156 The Ablative of the Agent indicates the *person* by whom something is done, and it is accompanied by the Preposition *ā*, *ab*.
- 157 The Ablative of Instrument or Means indicates the *instrument* by which something is done, and it is not accompanied by a Preposition:

Hī iaculis, illī certant dēfendere saxīs. VIRGIL.

These strive to defend with javelins, those with stones.

- 158 The Deponent Verbs *fungor*, *perform*, *fruor*, *enjoy*, *vēscor*, *feed on*, *ūtor*, *use*, *potior*, *possess oneself of* (169), unlike their English equivalents, are Intransitive and take an Ablative of Instrument:

Numidae ferīnā carne vēscēbantur. SALLUST.

The Numidians used to feed on the flesh of wild animals.

- 159 An Ablative of Instrument is used with *frētus* (*sum*), *nītor*, *I support myself*, *lean on*, *opus*, *ūsus* (*est*), *there is need*, *cōsistō*, *consist of*:

Iuvenis quī nītitur hastā. VIRGIL.

A youth who leans on a spear.

- 160 The Ablative of the Cause is used with Adjectives, Passive Participles, and Verbs (especially those denoting a mental state):

Ōdērunt peccāre malī formīdine poenae. HORACE.

The bad hate to sin through fear of punishment.

- 161 An Ablative of the Measure of difference** is joined with Comparatives and Superlatives, and, rarely, with Verbs:

Sol multīs partibus maior est quam lūna. CICERO.
The sun is a great deal larger than the moon.

- 162 The Ablative of Price** is used with Verbs and Adjectives of *buying* and *selling*:

Servum quadrāgintā minīs ēmit.
He bought a slave for (with) forty minae.

D. The Ablative of Place and Time; the Locative Case

- 163 The Ablative of Place and Time** includes the uses of the old Locative case which expressed the place where, or the time at which, an action occurred.

For the Ablative indicating 'Place Where', see 178.
 For the Ablative indicating 'Time at Which', see 183.

The true **Locative Case** is used:

- (a) In the singular of names of towns and small islands of the First and Second Declensions (and occasionally of the Third):

Rōmae; Corcȳrae; Corinthī; Carthāginī.

- (b) In some special forms:

domī; bellī; militiae; rurī; humī; vesperī.

THE GENITIVE CASE

- 164 The Genitive** is used to define or complete the meaning of another Noun on which it depends. It is also used with certain Verbs and Adjectives.

A. Genitives of Definition

- 165 The Appositional Genitive** depends on another Noun which it qualifies like a Noun in Apposition:

Vōx voluptātis.
The word pleasure.

Nōmen rēgis.
The name of king.

Note.—But the name of a city is always placed in Apposition: *urbs Rōma, the city of Rome.*

- 166 The Attributive or Descriptive Genitive** defines the Noun on which it depends by mentioning its content or material:

Acervus frūmentī.
A pile of corn.

Obtortī circulus aurī.
A chain of twisted gold.

- 167 The Genitive of the Author:**

Ea statua dicēbātur esse Myrōnis. CICERO.
That statue was said to be Myro's.

- 168 Verbs and Adjectives of *accusing, condemning, convicting, or acquitting* take a Genitive of the fault or crime:

Alter latrōciniī reus, alter caedis convictus est. CICERO.
The one was accused of robbery, the other was convicted of murder.

- 169 Verbs and Adjectives implying *want and fulness*, especially *egeō, indigeō, want, impleō, fill, potior, get possession of, plēnus, full*, often take a Genitive; (151, 158):

Virtūs plūrimae exercitātiōnis indiget. CICERO.
Virtue needs very much practice.

Rōmānī signōrum potītī sunt. SALLUST.
The Romans get possession of the standards.

170 B. Possessive Genitive

Rēgis cōpiae. CICERO.
The king's forces.

Contempsī Catilīnae gladiōs. CICERO.
I have braved the swords of Catiline.

C. Genitive of Quality

- 171 The Genitive of Quality has an Adjective in agreement:

Ingenuī vultūs puer ingenuīque pudōris. JUVENAL.
A boy of noble countenance and noble modesty.

- 172 Genitives of Value, *magnī, parvī, plūrimī, minimī, nihilī*, are used with Verbs of *valuing*; the Genitives *tantī, quantī, plūris, minōris*, are also used with Verbs of *buying and selling*, but not to express a definite price:

Voluptātem sapiēns minimī facit.
The wise man accounts pleasure of very little value.

D. Genitive of the Whole, or Partitive Genitive

- 173 The Genitive of a Noun of which a part is mentioned is called a Genitive of the Whole, or a Partitive Genitive.

Sic partem maiōrem cōpiārum Antōnius amīsīt. CICERO.
Thus Antony lost the greater part of his forces.

Multae hārum arborum meā manū sunt satae. CICERO.
Many of these trees were planted by my hand.

E. The Subjective and Objective Genitive

174 The terms Subjective and Objective Genitives refer primarily to two different relations of the Genitive to a Noun on which it depends. Thus *amor patris*, *the love of a father*, may mean either 'the love felt *by* a father' (where *patris* is a Subjective Genitive, cf. *pater amat*), or 'the love felt *for* a father' (where *patris* is an Objective Genitive, cf. *amō patrem*).

175 An Objective Genitive is used with Verbal Substantives, Adjectives (especially those in *-āx*) in which a verbal notion is prominent, and Participles which have the meaning of *love, desire, hope, fear, knowledge, skill, power*.

With Substantives:

Erat insitus mentī cognitiōnis amor. CICERO.
Love of knowledge had been implanted in the mind.

With Adjectives and Participles:

Avida est periculī virtūs. SENECA.
Valour is greedy of danger.

Quis famulus amantior domini quam canis? COLUMELLA.
What servant is fonder of his master than the dog is?

F. Genitive with Verbs

176 Most Verbs of *remembering, forgetting*, *meminī, reminīscor, oblivīscor*, usually take the Genitive:

Animus meminit praeteritorum. CICERO.
The mind remembers past things.

Note 1.—The Accusative is sometimes used instead of the Genitive, with these Verbs.

Nam modo vōs animō dulcēs reminīscor, amici. OVID.
For now I remember you, O friends, dear to my soul.

Note 2.—*Recordor, I remember*, almost always takes the Accusative.

177 The Adjectives corresponding to these Verbs, *memor, immemor*, always take a Genitive:

Omnēs immemorem benefici odērunt. CICERO.
All hate one who is forgetful of a kindness.

Two Verbs of *pitying*, *misereor, miserēscō*, take a Genitive:

Arcadī, quaesō, miserescite regis. VIRGIL.
Take pity, I entreat, on the Arcadian king.

Nū nostrī miserere. VIRGIL.
You pity me not at all.

Note.—*Miseror, commiseror* take an Accusative.

PLACE, TIME, AND SPACE

Place

178 Place where anything is or happens is generally in the Ablative Case with the Preposition **in**; sometimes (especially in Poetry), when an Adjective qualifies the Substantive, the Preposition is omitted:

Castra sunt in Italiā contrā rempūblicam collocāta. CICERO.

A camp has been formed in Italy against the Republic.

Celsā sedet Aeolus arce. VIRGIL.

Aeolus is seated on his high citadel.

179 Place whence there is motion is expressed by the Ablative with **ā, ab, ex, or dē**:

Ex Asiā trānsīs in Eurōpam. CURTIUS.

Out of Asia you cross into Europe.

180 Place whither is expressed by the Accusative with a Preposition:

Caesar in Italiam magnīs itineribus contendit. CAESAR.

Caesar hastened by long marches into Italy.

181 In names of towns and small islands, also in domus and rūš, Place where, whence, or whither is expressed by a Case without a Preposition:

(a) **Place where, by the Locative:**

Quid Rōmae faciam? JUVENAL.

What am I to do at Rome?

Is habitat Mīlētī. TERENCE.

He lives at Miletus.

Philippus Neāpolī est, Lentulus Puteolīs. CICERO.

Philip is at Naples, Lentulus at Puteoli.

Sī domī sum, forīs est animus; sīn forīs sum, animus est domī.
PLAUTUS.

If I am at home, my mind is abroad; if I am abroad, my mind is at home.

(b) **Place whence, by the Ablative:**

Dēmarātus fūgit Tarquiniōs Corinthō. CICERO.

Demaratus fled from Corinth to Tarquinii.

(c) Place whither, by the Accusative:

Rēgulus Carthāginem rediit. CICERO.

Regulus returned to Carthage.

Vōs ite domum; ego rūs ibō.

Go ye home; I will go into the country.

Note.—With names of towns, *ad* is used to mean *to the neighbourhood of*:
ventum est ad Cannās. LIVY.

182 The road by which one goes is in the Ablative:

Ībam forte Viā Sacrā. HORACE.

I was going by chance along the Sacred Way.

Time**183 Time at which, in answer to the question When? is expressed by the Ablative: hieme, in winter; sōlis occāsū, at sunset:**

Ego Capuam vēnī eō ipsō diē. CICERO.

I came to Capua on that very day.

184 Time within which, by the Ablative:

Quicquid est bīduō sciēmus. CICERO.

Whatever it is, we shall know in two days.

185 Time during which, by the Accusative:

Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs. LIVY.

Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.

Space**186 Space traversed is expressed by the Accusative:**

Mīlia tum prānsī tria rēpimus. HORACE.

Then having had luncheon we crawl three miles.

186a Space which lies between is expressed by the Accusative or Ablative:

Reliquae legiōnēs magnum spatium aberant. CAESAR.

The rest of the legions were at a long distance.

187 Space of Measurement, answering the questions How high? How deep? How broad? How long? is generally expressed by the Accusative:

Erant mūrī Babylōnis ducēnōs pedēs altī. PLINY.

The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high.

PREPOSITIONS

188 With Accusative:

ante, apud, ad, adversus,
clam, circum, circā, citrā, cis,
contrā, inter, ergā, extrā,
infrā, intrā, iuxtā, ob,
penes, pōne, post, and praeter,
prope, propter, per, secundum,
suprā, versus, ultrā, trāns;
Add super, subter, sub and in,
When 'motion' 'tis, not 'state',
they mean.

before, near, to, towards,
unknown to, around, about, this side of,
against, between, towards, outside of,
beneath, within, beside, on account of,
in the power of, behind, after, along,
near, on account of, through, next to,
above, towards, beyond, across;
Add over, underneath, under, into,
When they mean 'motion', not 'state'.

189 With Ablative:

ā, ab, absque, cōram, dē,
palam, cum, and ex, and ē,
sine, tenus, prō, and prae:
Add super, subter, sub and in,
When 'state', not 'motion', 'tis
they mean.

by, from, without, in the presence of, from,
in sight of, with, out of,
without, as far as, for, before:
Add over, underneath, under, in,
When they mean 'state', not 'motion'.

Clam, *secretly*, and palam, *openly*, are used by classical prose writers mainly as adverbs, very rarely indeed as prepositions.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

CASE CONSTRUCTION

190 The following Verbs of *feeling* take an Accusative of the person with a Genitive of the cause: miseret, piget, paenitet, pudet, taedet:

Miseret tē aliōrum, tuī tē nec miseret nec pudet. PLAUTUS.
You pity others, for yourself you have neither pity nor shame.

191 Libet, licet, liquet, contingit, convenit, ēvenit, expedit, take a Dative (sometimes with an Infinitive as the Impersonal Subject):

Nē libeat tibi quod nōn licet. CICERO.
Let not that please you which is not lawful.

- 192 With *rēfert*, *it concerns, it matters*, the person concerned is expressed by the fem. Ablative singular of a Possessive Adjective (*meā, tuā, &c.*); the degree of concern by Adverbs of degree (*magnopere, &c.*) or by a Genitive of value (*parvī, &c.*), or by an Adverbial Accusative (*multum, plūs, quid, &c.*):

Quid *meā* *rēfert* cui *serviam*? PHAEDRUS.
What does it matter to me whom I serve?

- 193 Interest, *it concerns, it is of importance*, has the same construction as *rēfert*; in addition, it may take a Genitive of the person or thing concerned:

Interest omnium *rēctē* *facere*. CICERO.
It is for the good of all to do right.
 Et *tuā* et *meā* interest *tē valēre*. CICERO.
It is of importance to you and to me that you should be well.

Note.—The use of *meā, tuā* with interest is due to the analogy of *rēfert*.

PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION

- 194 When a sentence is changed from the Active to the Passive form:
 The Object of a Transitive Verb becomes the Subject; the Subject becomes the Agent in the Ablative with the Preposition *ā* or *ab*:

Numa <i>lēgēs</i> <i>dedit</i> . CICERO.	<i>Numa gave laws.</i>
<i>Lēgēs ā</i> Numa <i>datae sunt</i> .	<i>Laws were given by Numa.</i>

- 195 Intransitive Verbs are used in the Passive only in an Impersonal construction:

The Personal Subject of an Intransitive Verb (1) becomes the Agent:

Nōs currimus: ā nōbīs curritur: We run.

or (2) is not referred to at all:

Conclāmātum 'ad arma', concursumque ad mūrōs est. LIVY.
They raised the shout 'To arms!' and rushed to the walls.

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

196 The Personal Pronouns as the Subjects of Verbs are generally not expressed; but they are sometimes added for emphasis.

The Reflexive Pronoun, *Sē*, is used to refer:

- (a) to the subject of the Simple Sentence or Subordinate Clause in which it stands;
- (b) to the subject of a Principal Sentence, if the Subordinate Clause in which it stands represents something in the mind of that subject;
- (c) to the subject of a Verb of *saying* which introduces *Ōrātiō Oblīqua*.

197 The Possessive Adjective *suus* is used like *sē*:

Sentit animus sē vī suā, nōn aliēnā, movērī. CICERO.

The mind feels that it moves by its own force, not by that of another.

Note.—Sometimes, when no ambiguity is likely, *suus* refers in a Simple Sentence to something other than the grammatical subject:

Suis flammis dēlēte Fidēnās. LIVY.

With its own flames destroy Fidenae.

198 *Eius*, *his*, never refers to the Subject of the Sentence:

Chīlius tē rogat, et ego eius rogātū. CICERO.

Chilius asks you, and I at his request.

199 *Hic* and *ille* are often used in contrast:

*Quōcumque adspiciō, nihil est nisi pontus et āēr,
flūctibus hic tumidus, nūbibus ille mināx.* OVID.

*Whithersoever I look, there is nought but sea and sky,
the one threatening with clouds, the other heaped with billows.*

200 *Ipsē*, *self*, is of all the three Persons, with or without a Personal Pronoun: *ipse ibō*, *I shall go myself*.

201 Of the Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives, the most definite is *quidam*, the least so *quis*.

Aliquis means *some one*: *dīcat aliquis*, *suppose some one to say*;
sī vīs esse aliquis, *if you wish to be somebody*.

202 *Quidam* means a *certain person* (often known, but not named):
accurrit quīdam, a certain man runs up.

203 *Quisquam* (Substantive), } *any at all,*
Ullus (Adjective): }

are generally used after a negative word, or a question expecting a negative answer:

Nec vērō necesse est ā mē quemquam nōminārī. CICERO.
Nor indeed is it necessary for anyone to be named by me.

Nōn ūllus arātrō dignus honōs. VIRGIL.
Not any due honour (is given) to the plough.

204 *Quīvis, quīlibet, any you like:*

Nōn cuivis hominī contingit adīre Corinthum. HORACE.
It does not happen to every man to go to Corinth.

205 *Quisque, each* (severally), is often used with *sē, suus*:

Sibi quisque habeant quod suum est. PLAUTUS.
Let them have each for himself what is his own.

206 *Uterque, each* (of two), can be used with the Genitive of Pronouns; but with Substantives it agrees in Case:

Uterque parēns. OVID. Utrōque vestrum dēlector. CICERO.
Both father and mother. I am delighted with each of you.

207 *Uter, which* (of two), is Interrogative:

Uter utrī insidiās fēcit? CICERO.
Which of the two laid an ambush for the other?

208 *Alter, the one, the other* (of two), *the second*, is the Demonstrative of *uter*: *alter ego, a second self*:

Quicquid negat alter, et alter. HORACE.
Whatever the one denies, so does the other.

209 *Alius, another* (of any number), *different*:

Fortūna nunc mihi, nunc aliī benigna. HORACE.
Fortune, kind now to me, now to another.

THE VERB INFINITIVE

- 210 The parts of the Verb Infinitive have some of the uses of Verbs, some of the uses of Nouns.

THE INFINITIVE

- 211 The Infinitive as a Verb has Voices (Active and Passive) and Tenses (Present, Past, and Future), it governs Cases, and is qualified by Adverbs; as a Noun it is neuter, and indeclinable, used only as Nominative or Accusative.
- 212 The Infinitive as a Nominative may be the Subject of Impersonal Verbs, or of Verbs used impersonally.

Iuvat ire et Dōrica castra vidēre. VIRGIL.

It is pleasant to go and view the Doric camp.

Dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī. HORACE.

To die for one's country is sweet and seemly.

- 213 The Infinitive is often one of the two Accusatives depending on Factitive Verbs.

Errāre, nescīre, dēcipī, et malum et turpe dūcimus. CICERO.

To err, to be ignorant, to be deceived, we deem both unfortunate and disgraceful.

- 214 The Prolative Infinitive (so called, cf. 124) is used as the Direct Object of:

Verbs of *possibility, duty, habit; wishing, daring; beginning, ceasing, &c.; knowing, learning, teaching.*

Solent diū cōgitāre quī magna volunt gerere. CICERO.

They are wont to reflect long who wish to do great things.

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

- 215 The Gerund is a Verbal Noun, active in meaning; it has no plural. The Gerundive is a Verbal Adjective, passive in meaning.
- 216 The Accusative of the Gerund follows some Prepositions, usually *ad*, sometimes *ob*, *inter*:

Ad bene vīvendum breve tempus satis est longum. CICERO.

For living well a short time is long enough.

Mōrēs puerōrum sē inter lūdendum dētegunt. QUINTILIAN.

The characters of boys show themselves in their play.

- 217 The Genitive of the Gerund depends on some Abstract Substantives, and on Adjectives which take a Genitive:

Ars scribendī discitur.

The art of writing is learnt.

Cupidus tē audiendī sum. CICERO.
I am desirous of hearing you.

- 218 The Dative of the Gerund is used with a few Verbs, Adjectives, and Substantives, implying *help, use, fitness*:

Pār est disserendō. CICERO.
He is equal to arguing.

Operam legendō dat.
He gives attention to reading.

- 219 The Ablative of the Gerund expresses Instrument or Cause; or it follows one of the Prepositions *in, ab, dē, ex*:

Fugiendō vincimus.
We conquer by flying.

Dē pugnandō dēliberant.
They deliberate about fighting.

- 220 If a Verb is Transitive, its Gerundive is used in preference to its Gerund with an Accusative:

Ad pācem petendam vēnērunt. LIVY.
They came to seek peace.

Note 1.—The Gerundive is passive: ‘ad pācem petendam’ properly means ‘for peace which is to be sought’; but it is equivalent in meaning to the active ‘for seeking peace’.

Note 2.—The Dative of the Gerundive is used to show purpose:

Comitia rēgī creandō. LIVY.
An assembly for electing a king.

- 221 The Gerundive is also used to express that something *must* or *ought to be done*, the Dative of the Agent being expressed or understood.

- 222 If the Verb is Intransitive the nominative neuter of its Gerundive is used impersonally in this sense:

Eundum est.
One must go.

Mihi eundum est.
I must go.

- 223 If the Verb is Transitive its Gerundive is used in this sense:

Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda. CAESAR.
All things had to be done by Caesar at one time.

SUPINES

224 The Supines in -um and -ū are the Accus. and Dat. (or Abl.) cases of a Verbal Noun.

225 The Supine in -um is used after Verbs of motion, expressing purpose:

Lūsum it Maecēnās, dormītum ego. HORACE.
Maecenas goes to play, I to sleep.

With the Infinitive īrī, used impersonally, it forms the Future Passive Infinitive:

Aiunt urbem captum īrī.
They say that the city will be taken.

Note.—Literally, *they say there is a going to take the city.*

226 The Supine in -ū is used with some Adjectives, such as facilis, dulcis, turpis, and the Substantives fās, nefās:

Hoc fās est dictū. Libertās, dulce auditū nōmen. LIVY.
It is lawful to say this. Freedom, a name sweet to hear.

ADVERBS

227 Adverbs show how, when, and where the action of the Verb takes place; they also qualify Adjectives or other Adverbs: rēctē facere, *to do rightly*; hūc nunc venīre, *to come hither now*; facile prīmus, *easily first*.

Many words are both Adverbs and Prepositions, as ante, *before*, post, *after*.

228 The Negative Adverbs are nōn, haud, nē.

Nōn, *not*, simply denies:

Nivēs in altō marī nōn cadunt. PLINY.
No snow falls on the high seas.

Haud, *not*, negatives other Adverbs, Adjectives, and a few Verbs of *knowing* and *thinking*:

Rēs haud dubia. Haud aliter.
No doubtful matter. Not otherwise.

Nē negatives the Imperative and (generally) Subjunctives of Will and Desire.

Tū nē cēde malīs, *Do not yield to misfortunes*; Nē trānsierīs Hībērium, *Do not cross the Ebro*; Nē vivam, sī scio, *May I not live, if I know*.

CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS

229 Conjunctions connect words, sentences and clauses.

230 (1) **Co-ordinative Conjunctions** connect two or more Nouns in the same Case:

Mirātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum. VIRGIL.
He marvels at the gates and the noise and the pavements.

Or they connect two or more Simple Sentences:

Caesar properāns noctem diēi coniūnxerat neque iter intermiserat.
 CAESAR.
Caesar in his haste had joined night to day and had not broken his march.

231 (2) **Subordinative Conjunctions** join Dependent Clauses to the Principal Sentence. (See Complex Sentence.)

Co-ordination

232 Two or more sentences joined together by Co-ordinative Conjunctions are said to be **Co-ordinate Sentences**, and each is independent of the other in construction:

Gygēs ā nūllō vidēbātur, ipse autem omnia vidēbat. CICERO.
Gyges was seen by no one, while he himself saw all things.

INTERJECTIONS

233 Interjections are apart from the construction of the sentence:

Ō fōrmōse puer, nimium nē crēde colōrī. VIRGIL.
O beautiful boy, trust not too much to complexion.

Ō fortūnātam Rōmam! CICERO.
O fortunate Rome!

Ēn ego vester Ascanius! VIRGIL.
Lo here am I your Ascanius!

Ei miserō mihi! *Vae victīs!* LIVY.
Alas! wretched me. *Woe to the vanquished!*

Note.—The sentence in which an Interjection occurs often contains a Vocative, or Accusative, or Dative (of Reference).

QUESTION

234 (a) Direct Single Questions are introduced by:

nōnne, implying the answer *yes*.

num, implying the answer *no*.

-ne, with no implication.

Canis nōnne similis lupō est? CICERO.
Is not a dog like a wolf?

Num negāre audēs? CICERO.
Do you venture to deny?

Potesne dīcere? CICERO.
Can you say?

235 (b) Direct Alternative Questions are introduced by:

utrum } ... an, anne (or) an nōn (or not).
-ne }

Haec utrum abundantis an egentis sīgna sunt? CICERO.
Are these the tokens of one who abounds or lacks?

Rōmamne veniō, an hīc maneō, an Arpīnum fugōi? CICERO.
Do I come to Rome, or stay here, or flee to Arpinum?

THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

236 A Complex Sentence consists of a Principal Sentence with one or more Subordinate Clauses.

237 Subordinate Clauses are divided into:

I. Substantival.

II. Adverbial.

III. Adjectival.

I. SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES

238 A Substantival Clause is an Indirect Statement, Command, Wish or Question.

239 It stands, like a Noun, in some case-relation (generally that of Nominative or Accusative) to the Verb of the Principal Sentence.

240

1. Indirect Statement

I. An Infinitive with Subject Accusative is the most usual form of Indirect Statement. It may stand:

- (a) As Subject of an Impersonal Verb, or of *est* with an Abstract Substantive or Neuter Adjective:

Cōstat lēgēs ad salūtem cīvium inventās esse. CICERO.
It is agreed that laws were devised for the safety of citizens.

- (b) As Object, after Verbs of *saying, thinking, feeling, perceiving, knowing, believing, denying*:

Dēmocritus dīcit innumerābilēs esse mundōs. CICERO.
Democritus says that there are countless worlds.

II. A Clause introduced by *ut* and having its Verb in the Subjunctive is used (a) as Subject with Impersonal Verbs or phrases which express fact or occurrence; (b) as the Object of *faciō* and its compounds.

- (a) *Fit ut nēmō esse possit beātus.* CICERO.
It is the case that no one can be happy.

- (b) *Quae rēs ut commeātus portārī posset efficiēbat.* CAESAR.
And this had the result that provisions could be brought.

III. A Clause introduced by *quod* (*the fact that*) and having its Verb in the Indicative is used (a) as the Subject of Impersonal Verbs or phrases where a fact is stressed; (b) as the Object of Verbs like *addō, mittō, omittō, praetereō*, and Verbs of *rejoicing* and *grieving*; (c) in apposition to a preceding Substantive:

- (a) *Bene mihi ēvenit quod mittor ad mortem.* CICERO.
It is well for me that I am sent to death.

- (b) *Adde quod Idem nōn hōram tēcum esse potes.* HORACE.
Besides, you cannot keep your own company for an hour.

- (c) *Hōc praestāmus maximē ferīs, quod loquimur.* CICERO.
We excel beasts most in this respect, that we speak.

241

2. Indirect Command or Prohibition

Indirect Commands or Prohibitions are Substantival Clauses which correspond to Simple Sentences in which the Imperative or the Subjunctive of Will is used. The Conjunctions are *ut* (positive) and *nē* (negative). Here belong clauses depending on Verbs *implying an act of the will*, as: *command, entreat; exhort, urge; persuade, induce; resolve; take care; permit.*

Helvētīs persuāsīt ut exīrent. CAESAR.

He persuaded the Helvetii to depart.

Cūrā et prōvidē ut nēquid eī dēsit. CICERO.

Take care and see that he lack nothing.

242

3. Indirect Question

An Indirect Question is a Substantival Clause dependent upon a Verb of *asking, enquiring, telling, knowing*, or the like. It is introduced by an Interrogative Pronoun or Particle and its Verb is Subjunctive:

Quaesīvit salvusne esset clipeus. CICERO.

He asked whether his shield was safe.

Fac mē certiōrem quandō adfutūrus sīs. CICERO.

Let me know when you will be here.

243

II. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

1. **Consecutive Clauses** define the consequence of what is stated in the Principal Sentence. They are introduced by *ut, so that*, and their Verb is in the Subjunctive. The negative Adverb is *nōn*.

Nōn sum ita hebes ut istud dīcam. CICERO.

I am not so stupid as to say that.

2. **Final Clauses** express the aim or purpose of the action of the Principal Sentence. They are introduced by *ut, in order that* (if negative, by *nē, ut nē*), and the Verb is Present or Imperfect Subjunctive:

Veniō ut videam.

I come that I may see.

Abiī nē vidērem.

I went away that I might not see.

3. **Causal Clauses** assign a reason for the statement made in the Principal Sentence.

When the speaker vouches for the reason, *quod, quia, quoniam*,

quandō are used with the Indicative; otherwise the Verb is Subjunctive.

Adsunt propterea quod officium sequuntur; tacent quia periculum metuunt. CICERO.

They are present because they follow duty; they are silent because they fear danger.

A Causal Clause introduced by **cum**, *since*, has its Verb in the Subjunctive even though the reason is vouched for:

Quae cum ita sint, ab Iove pacem ac veniam petō. CICERO.

Since these things are so, I ask of Jupiter peace and pardon.

4. **Temporal Clauses** define the time when anything has happened, is happening, or will happen.

Ubi, **ut**, *when*, **postquam**, *after*, **simulac**, **cum primum**, *as soon as*, **quotiens**, *whenever*, are generally used with the Indicative:

Olea ubi matura erit quam primum cogi oportet. CATO.

When the olive is ripe, it must be gathered as soon as possible.

Cum, referring to a Past action, is, with a few exceptions, used with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive.

Cum Pausaniās de templō elātus esset, confestim animam efflavit. NEPOS.

When Pausanias had been carried down from the temple, he immediately expired.

5. **Conditional Statements** consist of (i) a Clause introduced by **sī** (*if*), **nisi** (*unless*), containing a preliminary condition, called the **Protasis**, and (ii) a Principal Sentence, containing the consequence, which is called the **Apodosis**.

The condition in the **sī**-clause may be:

- (1) open, *i.e.* nothing is implied about the fulfilment or probability of fulfilment;
- (2) only conceded as a supposition and may or may not be fulfilled;
- (3) one that is contrary to known facts.

In **Type I** the Indicative is used in the Protasis and generally in the Apodosis.

Sī valēs, bene est. CICERO.

If you are in good health, all is well.

In **Type II** the Present (or Perfect) Subjunctive is used:

Hanc viam sī asperam esse negem, mentiar. CICERO.

If I were to deny that this road is rough, I should lie.

In Type III the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive is used:

Sī ad centēsimum annum vīxisset, senectūtis eum suae paenitēret?

CICERO.

If he had lived to his hundredth year, would he be regretting his old age?

6. Concessive Clauses are introduced by *etsī, etiamsi, tametsi*, *even if*; *quamquam, quamvis, licet*, *although*.

Etsī, etiamsi, tametsi take the Indicative or the Subjunctive, like *sī*-clauses.

Etiamsi tacent, satis dicunt. CICERO.

Even if they are silent, they say enough.

Etiamsi nōn is esset Caesar quī est, tamen ōrnandus vidēretur.

CICERO.

Even if Caesar were not what he is, yet he would be considered worthy of honour.

Quamquam is used with the Indicative:

Quamquam festinās, nōn est mora longa. HORACE.

Although you are in haste, the delay is not long.

Quamvis, licet are used with the Subjunctive:

Quamvis nōn fueris suāsor, approbātor fuisti. CICERO.

Although you did not make the suggestion, you have given your approval.

7. Clauses of Proviso are introduced by *dum, dummodo, modo*, *provided that*. The Verb is in the Subjunctive, and the negative *nē*.

Magnō mē metu liberābis dummodo mūrus intersit. CICERO.

You will free me from a great fear, provided a wall is between us.

8. In Clauses of Comparison the action or fact of the Principal Sentence is compared:

(i) with something asserted as a fact (Indicative):

Ut brevissimē dīcī potuerunt, ita ā mē dicta sunt. CICERO.

These things have been said by me as briefly as possible.

(ii) with a supposed condition (Subjunctive):

Tamquam sī claudus sim, cum fūstī est ambulandum. PLAUTUS.

I must walk with a stick as if I were lame.

III. ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES

- 244** When the **Relative** *quī* introduces a clause which merely states a fact about the Antecedent, the Verb is **Indicative**:

Est in Britannīā flūmen quod appellātur Tamesis. CAESAR.
There is in Britain a river which is called the Thames.

But when the Relative introduces a Consecutive, Final, or Causal Clause, corresponding to the Adverbial Clauses with similar meaning, the Verb is **Subjunctive**.

Ea est Rōmāna gēns quae victa quiēscere nesciat. LIVY.
The Roman race is such that it knows not how to rest quiet under defeat.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

- 245** The general rule for the Sequence of Tenses is that a Primary Tense in the Principal Sentence is followed in the Subordinate Clause by a Primary Tense (Present, Future, Perfect [e.g. = *I have asked*], Future Perfect), a Historic Tense by a Historic Tense (Imperfect, Perfect [e.g. = *I asked*], Pluperfect).

SIMPLE AND PRINCIPAL SENTENCES IN ŌRĀTIŌ OBLIQUA

- 246** A speech reported indirectly as the object of a Verb of *saying* is called **Ōrātiō Obliqua**.

- 247** Statements and Exclamations are expressed by an Accusative and Infinitive.

Direct
 Rōmulus urbem condidit.
Romulus founded the city.

Indirect
 (Nārrant:) Rōmulum urbem condidisse.

- 248** Commands, Prohibitions, and Wishes are expressed by the Subjunctive:

Ite, inquit, creāte cōsulēs ex plēbe.
Go, he says, and elect consuls from the plebs.

(Hortātus est:) Irent, creārent cōsulēs ex plēbe.
He exhorted them to go and elect consuls from the plebs.

- 249** Real Questions (*i.e.* those to which an answer is expected) are expressed by the Subjunctive:

Quid agis? inquit. Cūr nōn antea pugnam commisisti?
What are you about?

Quid ageret? Cūr nōn antea pugnam commississet?
Why have you not joined battle before?

Rhetorical Questions (*i.e.* those which do not expect an answer) are expressed by an Accusative and Infinitive:

Cūr ego prō hominibus ignāvis
sanguinem profūdī?

Cūr sē prō hominibus ignāvis
sanguinem profūdisse?

Why have I shed my blood for cowards?

250 Adverbial and Adjectival Clauses have their Verbs in the Subjunctive:

Maiōrum quibus ortī estis reminisci-
mini.

(Dīxit): maiōrum quibus ortī
essent reminēscerentur.

Remember the ancestors from whom you are sprung.

251 When the Verb of saying is Third Person (as usually is the case):

Ego, nōs; meus, noster
Tū, vōs; tuus, vester
Hic

become
become
becomes

sē; suus.
ille, illī; illius, illōrum.
ille or is.

Since the Reflexives sē, suns may refer to the subject of a Verb other than the Verb of *saying*, ambiguity is possible.

Sometimes ipse makes the distinction clear:

(Rogāvit): quid tandem verērentur aut cūr dē suā virtūte aut dē ipsius dīligentiā dēspērārent? CAESAR.

What cause had they to fear, or why did they despair either of their own bravery or of his carefulness?

252 Direct Statement

Cum Germānis Aeduī semel atque iterum armīs contendērunt; magnam calamitātem pulsī accēpērunt, omnem nōbilitātem, omnem equitātum āmisērunt. Sed peius victōribus Sēquanīs quam Aeduīs victīs accidit; proptereā quod Ariovistus, rēx Germānōrum, in eōrum fīnibus cōnsēdit, tertiamque partem agrī Sēquanī, quī est optimus tōtius Galliae, occupāvit. Ariovistus barbarus, irācundus, temerārius est; nōn possunt eius imperia diūtius sustinērī.

Indirect Statement

Locūtus est prō Aeduīs Divitiacus: Cum Germānis Aeduōs semel atque iterum armīs contendisse; magnam calamitātem pulsōs accēpisse, omnem nōbilitātem, omnem equitātum āmisisse. Sed peius victōribus Sēquanīs quam Aeduīs victīs accidisse; proptereā quod Ariovistus, rēx Germānōrum, in eōrum fīnibus cōnsēdisset, tertiamque partem agrī Sēquanī, quī esset optimus tōtius Galliae, occupāvisset. Ariovistum esse barbarum, irācundum, temerārium, nōn posse eius imperia diūtius sustinērī.

The Aedui have repeatedly fought with the Germans; they have been defeated and have suffered great misfortune; they have lost all their nobles and all their cavalry. But worse has befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Aedui, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, has settled in their dominions and occupied a third part of their territory, which is the best in all Gaul. Ariovistus is barbarous, passionate and violent; his commands can no longer be endured.

Divitiacus said on behalf of the Aedui: 'That the Aedui had fought repeatedly with the Germans; that, having been defeated, they had suffered great misfortune (and) had lost all their nobles, all their cavalry. But that worse had befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Aedui, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, had settled in their dominions and had occupied a third part of their territory, which was the best in all Gaul. That Ariovistus was barbarous, passionate and violent; and that his commands could no longer be endured.'

253

Direct Command

Vestrae pristinæ virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinēte memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductū saepenumero hostēs superāvistis, praesentem adesse existimāte.

Keep in mind your former valour and your many successful battles, and imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership you so often overcame your foes, is himself present.

Indirect Command

Labiēnus milites cohortatus ut suae pristinæ virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinērent memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductū saepenumero hostēs superāssent, praesentem adesse existimārent, dat signum proeli.

Labienus, having exhorted the soldiers to keep in mind their former valour and their many successful battles, and to imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership they had so often overcome their foes, was himself present, gives the signal for battle.

RULES OF QUANTITY

254

I. GENERAL RULES OF QUANTITY

1. A syllable is long if it ends:

(a) In a long vowel or diphthong: scrī-bae.

(b) In two consonants or a compound consonant: dant, dux.

(c) In a single consonant followed by a syllable beginning with a consonant: mul-tōs.

2. All other syllables are short.

Note 1.—Poets often divide a combination of Plosive and Liquid between two syllables, so that the first syllable is long even if it contains a short vowel: pat-ris, teneb-rae, trip-lex. 'h' and 'u' in 'qu-' do not count as consonants.

Note 2.—A vowel or diphthong is short before another vowel or h (in the same word): proavus, trahō, praeesse. Exceptions are: certain parts of fīō and some cases of Fifth Declension words in -iēs.

Note 3.—In Greek words a long vowel or diphthong keeps its length: āēr, Aenēās, Enyō, Melibæus.

Note 4.—Compounds of iaciō, though written iniciō, adiciō, have their first syllable long as if pronounced inyiciō, adyiciō.

Note 5.—Consonant-i between vowels was pronounced as a double consonant, and the first syllable of words like eius, huius, is long.

3. A syllable is called doubtful when it is found in poetry to be sometimes long, sometimes short: Dīāna, fidēī, rēī, and genitives in -ius, as illius.

4. The quantity of a stem syllable is kept, as a rule, in compounds and derivatives: cadō occidō, ratus irritus, flūmen flūmineus; but exceptions to this rule are numerous.

255

II. RULE FOR MONOSYLLABLES

Most monosyllables are long: dā, dēs, mē, vēr, sī, sīs, sōl, nōs, tū, vīs, mūs.

Exceptions:

Substantives: cor, fel, lac, mel, os (*bone*), vas (*surety*), vir.

Pronouns: is, id, qua (*any*), quis, quid, quod, quot, tot.

Verbs: dat, det, it, scit, sit, stat, stet, fit, fac, fer, es (from sum).

Particles: ab, ac, ad, an, at, bis, cis, et, in, nec, ob, per, pol, sat, sed, sub, ut, vel, and the enclitics -ne, -que, -ve.

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III. RULES FOR FINAL SYLLABLES

1. A final is short.

Exceptions.—Ablatives of decl. 1, mēnsā, bonā; Vocative of Greek names in ās, Aenēā; and of some in ēs, Anchīsā; Indeclinable Numerals, trīgintā; Imperatives of conj. 1, amā (but puta); most Particles in a; frūstrā, intereā (but ita, quia, short).

2. E final is short: lege, timēte, carēre.
Exceptions.—Ablatives of decl. 5, rē, diē, with the derivatives quārē, hodiē. Cases of many Greek nouns; also famē. Adverbs formed from Adjectives; miserē; also ferē, fermē (but bene, male, facile, impūne, temere, short). Imperatives of conjugation 2. monē (but cavē is doubtful). Also the interjection ohē.
3. I final is long: dīcl, plēbl, doll.
Exceptions.—Vocatives and Datives of Greek nouns: Chlōri, Thyrsidi; but Datives sometimes long: Parīdī. Particles; sicubi, nēcubi, nisi, quasi. Mihī, tibī, sibī, ubī, and ibī are doubtful.
4. O final is long: virgō, multō, iuvō.
Exceptions.—Duo, ego, modo, cito, and three verbs: puto, scio, nescio. In the Silver Age final o was often shortened in Verbs and Nouns.
5. U final is long: cantū, dictū, diū.
6. A vowel before final c is long: illīc; except dōnec.
7. A vowel before final l, d, t is short: Hannibal, illud, amāvit.
8. A vowel before final n is short: Īlion, agmen.
Exceptions.—Many Greek words: Hymēn, Ammōn.
9. A vowel before final r is short: calcar, amābitur, Hector.
Exceptions.—Many Greek words: āēr, crātēr; and compounds of pār: dispār, impār.
10. Final -as is long: terrās, Menalcās.
Exceptions.—Greek nouns of decl. 3. Arcas (gen. -adis), and acc. pl. lampadas; anas, a duck.
11. Final -es is long: nūbēs, vidērēs.
Exceptions.—Cases of Greek nouns: Arcades, Nāiades. Nominatives of a few substantives and adjectives with dental stems in -et, -it, or -id: seges, pedes, obses, dīves (but abiēs, ariēs, pariēs); also penes. Compounds of es: ades, potes.
12. Final -is short: dīceris, ūtilis, ēnsis.
Exceptions.—Datives and Ablatives in is, including grātis, forīs. Accusatives in is: nāvīs; some Greek nouns in is: Salamīs. Sanguīs, pulvīs, are doubtful. 2nd Personal Singular Present Indicative conjugation 4, audīs; compounds of vīs, sīs, e.g. quīvīs, possīs; also velīs, mālīs, nōlīs. 2nd Personal Singular Perfect Subjunctive, amāverīs.
13. Final -os is long: ventōs, custōs, sacerdotēs.
Exceptions.—Greek nominative and genitive in os (os): Dēlos, Arcados; also compos, impos, exos.
14. Final -us is short: holus, intus, amāmus.
Exceptions.—Nominatives from long stems of decl. 3 are long: virtūs, tellūs, incūs, iuventūs; genitive singular and nominative and accusative plural of decl. 4: artūs, gradūs; and a few Greek words: Dīdūs, Sapphūs (genitive).
15. The Greek words chlamys, chelys, Tīphys, Erīnys have the final syllable short and the vocative ending y.

APPENDIX I

MEMORIAL LINES ON THE GENDER OF LATIN SUBSTANTIVES

I. General Rules

The Gender of a Latin Noun
by meaning, form, or use is shown.

1. A Man, a name of People and a Wind,
River and Mountain, Masculine we find:
Rōmulus, Hispānī, Zephyrus, Cōcȳtus, Olympus.

2. A Woman, Island, Country, Tree,
and City, Feminine we see:
Pēnelopē, Cyprus, Germānia, laurus, Athēnae.

3. To Nouns that cannot be declined
The Neuter Gender is assigned:
Examples fās and nefās give
And the Verb-Noun Infinitive:
Est summum nefās fallere:
Deceit is gross impiety.

Common are: sacerdōs, dux,
vātēs, parēns et coniūnx,
cīvis, comes, custōs, vindex,
adulēscēns, infāns, index
iūdex, testis, artifex,
praesul, exsul, opifex,
hērēs, mīles, incola,
auctor, augur, advena,
hostis, obses, praeses, āles,
patruēlis et satelles,
mūniceps et interpres,
iuvenis et antistes,
aurīga, prīnceps: add to these
bōs, damma, talpa, serpēns, sūs
camēlus, canis, tigris, perdix, grūs

priest (prlestess), leader
seer, parent, wife (husband)
citizen, companion, guard, avenger
youth (maid), infant, informer
judge, witness, artist
director, exile, worker
heir (heiress), soldier, inhabitant
author, augur, new-comer
enemy, hostage, president, bird
cousin, attendant
burgess, interpreter
young person, overseer
charloteer, chief
ox (cow), deer, mole, serpent, swine
camel, dog, tiger, partridge, crane.

II. Special Rules for the Declensions

Decl. 1 (Ā- Stems).

Rule.—Feminine in First *a*, *ē*,
Masculine *ās*, *ēs* will be.

Exc. Nouns denoting Males in *a*
are by meaning *Māscula*:
and Masculine is found to be
Hadria, *the Adriatic Sea*.

Decl. 2 (O- Stems).

Rule.—O-Nouns in *us* and *er* become
Masculine, but Neuter *um*.

<p><i>Exc.</i> Feminine are found in <i>us</i>, alvus, Arctus, carbasus, colus, humus, pampinus, vannus: also trees, as <i>pirus</i>; with some jewels, as <i>sapphirus</i>; Neuter <i>pelagus</i> and <i>virus</i>. <i>Vulgus</i> Neuter commonly, rarely Masculine we see.</p>	<p><i>paunch, Great Bear, linen</i> <i>distaff, ground, vine-leaf</i> <i>winnowing-fan, pear-tree</i> <i>sapphire</i> <i>sea, poison</i> <i>common people</i></p>
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Decl. 3 (Consonant and I- Stems).

Rule 1.—Third-Nouns Masculine prefer
endings *ō*, *or*, *ōs*, and *er*;
add to which the ending *ēs*,
if its Cases have increase.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Exc. (a)</i> Feminine exceptions show
Substantives in <i>dō</i> and <i>gō</i>.
But <i>ligō</i>, <i>ōrdō</i>, <i>praedō</i>, <i>cardō</i>,
Masculine, and Common <i>margō</i>.</p> | <p><i>spade, order, pirate, hinge</i>
<i>margin</i></p> |
| <p><i>(b)</i> Abstract Nouns in <i>iō</i> call
<i>Fēminina</i>, one and all:
Masculine will only be
things that you may touch or see,
(as <i>curculiō</i>, <i>vespertiliō</i>,
<i>pugiō</i>, <i>scīpiō</i>, and <i>pāpiliō</i>)
with the Nouns that number show,
such as <i>terniō</i>, <i>sēniō</i>.</p> | <p><i>weevil, bat</i>
<i>dagger, staff, butterfly</i>

<i>3, 6</i></p> |
| <p><i>(c)</i> <i>Ēchō</i> Feminine we name:
<i>carō</i> (<i>carnis</i>) is the same.</p> | <p><i>echo</i>
<i>flesh</i></p> |

- (d) *Aequor, marmor, cor* decline Neuter; *arbor* Feminine. *sea, marble, heart tree*
- (e) Of the Substantives in *ōs*, Feminine are *cōs* and *dōs*: while, of Latin Nouns, alone Neuter are *os* (*ossis*), *bone*, and *ōs* (*ōris*), *mouth*: a few Greek in *os* are Neuter too.* *whetstone, dowry*
- (f) Many Neuters end in *er*, *siler, acer, verber, vēr, tūber, ūber, and cadāver, piper, iter, and papāver.* *withy, maple, stripe, spring hump, udder, carcass pepper, journey, poppy*
- (g) Feminine are *compēs, teges, mercēs, merges, quiēs, seges*, though their Cases have increase: with the Neuters reckon *aes*. *fetter, mat fee, sheaf, rest, corn copper*

Rule 2.—Third-Nouns Feminine we class ending *is, x, aus, and ās*, *s* to consonant appended, *ēs* in flexion unextended.

- Exc. (a)** Many Nouns in *is* we find to the Masculine assigned: *amnis, axis, caulis, collis, clūnis, crīnis, fascis, follis, fūstis, ignis, orbis, ēnsis, pānis, piscis, postis, mēnsis, torris, unguis, and canālis, vectis, vermis, and nātālis, sanguis, pulvis, cucumis, lapis, cassēs, Mānēs, glīs.* *river, axle, stalk, hill hind-leg, hair, bundle, bellows bludgeon, fire, orb, sword bread, fish, post, month stake, nail, canal lever, worm, birthday blood, dust, cucumber stone, nets, ghosts, dormouse*
- (b) Chiefly Masculine we find, sometimes Feminine declined, *callis, sentis, fūnis, fīnis*, and in poets *torquis, cinis*. *path, thorn, rope, end necklace, cinder*
- (c) Masculine are most in *ex*: Feminine are *forfex, lēx, nex, supellex*: Common, *pūmex imbrex, ōbex, silex, rumex*. *shears, law death, furniture, pumice tile, bolt, flint, sorrel*

* As *melos, melody; epos, epic poem.*

- (d) Add to Masculines in *ix*,
fornix, phoenix, and calix. *arch, —, cup*
- (e) Masculine are adamās,
elephās, mās, gigās, ās:
vas (vadis) Masculine is known,
vās (vāsis) is a Neuter Noun. *adamant
elephant, male, giant, as
surety
vessel*
- (f) Masculine are fōns and mōns,
chalybs, hydrōps, gryps, and pōns,
rudēns, torrēns, dēns, and cliēns,
fractions of the ās, as triēns.
Add to Masculines tridēns,
oriēns, and occidēns,
bidēns (*fork*); but bidēns (*sheep*),
with the Feminines we keep. *fountain, mountain
iron, dropsy, griffin, bridge
cable, torrent, tooth, client
four ounces
trident
east, west*
- (g) Masculine are found in *ēs*
verrēs and acīnacēs. *boar, scimitar*
- Rule 3.—Third-Nouns Neuter end *a, e, ar, ur, us, c, l, n, and t.*
- Exc. (a) Masculine are found in *ur*
furfur, turtur, vultur, fūr. *bran, turtle-dove, vulture, thief*
- (b) Feminine in *ūs* a few
keep, as virtūs, the long *ū*:
servitūs, iuventūs, salūs,
senectūs, tellūs, incūs, palūs. *virtue
slavery, youth, safety
old-age, earth, anvil, marsh*
- (c) Also pecus (pecudis)
Feminine is Gender is. *beast*
- (d) Masculine appear in *us*
lepus (leporis) and mūs. *hare, mouse*
- (e) Masculines in *l* are mūgil,
cōnsul, sāl, and sōl, with pugil. *mullet
consul, salt, sun, boxer*
- (f) Masculine are rēn and splēn,
pecten, delphīn, attagēn. *kidney, spleen
comb, dolphin, grouse*
- (g) Feminine are found in *ōn*
Gorgōn, sindōn, halcyōn. *Gorgon, muslin, kingfisher*

Decl. 4 (U- stems).

Rule.—Masculines end in *us*: a few
are Neuter nouns, that end in *ū*.

Exc. Women and trees are Feminine,
with *acus*, *domus*, and *manus*, *needle, house, hand,*
tribus, *Īdūs*, *porticus*. *tribe, the Ides, porch*

Decl. 5 (Ē-Stems).

Rule.—Feminine are Fifth in *ēs*,
Except *merīdiēs* and *diēs*. *noon, day*

Exc. *Diēs* in the Singular
Common we define;
But its Plural cases are
always Masculine.

Exceptions to the Rules for the Genitive Plural of the Third Declension

IMPARISYLLABIC NOUNS WITH GEN. PLUR. IN -ium

-ium in Plural Genitive
os (*ossis*) and *ās* (*assis*) give;
so *mās*, *mūs*, *nox*, and *glīs* and *līs*,
with *frōns* (*frontis*) and *frōns*
(*frondis*);
and *fōns*, *mōns*, *pōns*, and *glāns* and
gēns,
urbs too and *trabs*, *stirps*, *arx* and
dēns,
and *ars* and *pars*, and *sors* and *mēns*.
To these add often, *dōs*, *parēns*,
lār, *infāns*, *serpēns*, and *rudēns*;
bidēns too, and *aetās* (*aetātis*)
with others ending in -*ās* (*ātis*).

PARISYLLABIC NOUNS WITH GEN. PLUR. IN -um

-um in Plural Genitive
pater, *māter*, *frāter* give,
with *accipiter* and *canis*,
senex, *sēdēs*, *iuvenis*;
generally too, *mēnsis*,
vātēs, *apis*, *volucris*.

List of Prepositions

With Accusative:

Ante, *apud*, *ad*, *adversus*,
Clam, *circum*, *circā*, *citrā*, *cis*,
Contrā, *inter*, *ergā*, *extrā*,
Infrā, *intrā*, *iuxtā*, *ob*,
Penes, *pōne*, *post*, and *praeter*.

Prope, *propter*, *per*, *secundum*,
Suprā, *versus*, *ultrā*, *trāns*;
Add *super*, *subter*, *sub* and *in*,
When 'motion' 'tis, not 'state',
they mean.

With Ablative:

Ā, *ab*, *absque*, *cōram*, *dē*,
Palam, *cum*, and *ex*, and *ē*,
Sine, *tenus*, *prō*, and *prae*:

Add *super*, *subter*, *sub* and *in*,
When 'state', not 'motion', 'tis
they mean.

APPENDIX II

A SELECT LIST OF COMPOUND VERBS

COMPOUNDS OF *sum* (§81)

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect*</i>	<i>Supine*</i>	
(ā, ab)	absum	abesse	āfui		<i>am absent</i>
(ad)	adsum	adesse	adfui		<i>am present</i>
(dē)	dēsum	dēesse	dēfui		<i>am wanting</i>
(in)	īsum	īesse	īfui		<i>am in</i>
(inter)	intersum	interesse	interfui		<i>am between</i>
	interest	interesse			<i>it concerns</i>
(ob)	obsum	obesse	obfui		<i>am in the way, hinder</i>
(prae)	praesum	praeesse	praefui		<i>am in command</i>
(prō)	prōsum	prōdesse	prōfui		<i>am of use</i>
(sub)	subsum	subesse			<i>am under, near</i>
(super)	supersum	superesse	superfui		<i>am still alive</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *dō* (§99a)

(circum)	circumdō	circumdare	circumdedī	circumdatum	<i>surround</i>
(vēnum)	vēnumdō	vēnumdare	vēnumdedī	vēnumdatum	<i>sell</i>
(ā, ab)	abdō	abdere	abdidī	abditum	<i>put away, hide</i>
(ad)	addō	addere	addidī	additum	<i>put to, add</i>
(cum)	condō	condere	condidī	conditum	<i>found</i>
	crēdō	crēdere	crēdidī	crēditum	<i>trust, believe</i>
(dē)	dēdō	dēdere	dēdidī	dēditum	<i>surrender</i>
(ē, ex)	ēdō	ēdere	ēdidī	ēditum	<i>put forth, utter</i>

Similarly: (per) *perdō*, ruin, lose; (prae) *praeditus*, endowed with; (prō) *prōdō*, betray; (re) *reddō*, give back, return; (sub) *subdō*, subdue; (vēnum) *vēndō*, sell.

COMPOUNDS OF *stō* (§109)

(circum)	circumstō	circumstāre	circumsteti		<i>stand round</i>
(cum)	cōnstō	cōnstāre	cōnstiti		<i>be well-known, cost</i>
(ob)	obstō	obstāre	obstiti		<i>thwart, withstand</i>
(prae)	praestō	praestāre	praestiti	praestatum	<i>be superior, show</i>

* When the space for Perfect or Supine is left blank, it means that the Verb in question has none in good use.

COMPOUNDS OF *agō* (§111)

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
(circum)	circumagō	circumagere	circumēgi	circumāctum	<i>drive round</i>
(per)	peragō	peragere	perēgi	perāctum	<i>accomplish</i>
(ad)	adigō	adigere	adēgi	adāctum	<i>thrust, urge to an act</i>
(cum)	cōgō	cōgere	coēgi	coāctum	<i>compel</i>
(dē)	dēgō	dēgere			<i>spend time, live</i>
(prō)	prōdigō	prōdigere	prōdēgi		<i>squander, waste</i>
(re)	redigō	redigere	redēgi	redāctum	<i>drive back</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *emō* (*take*) *buy* (§111)

(ad)	adimō	adimere	adēmī	adēptum	<i>take away</i>
(cum)	coemō	coemere	coēmī	coēptum	<i>buy up</i>
(inter)	interimō	interimere	interēmī	interēptum	<i>take away, destroy</i>
(per)	perimō	perimere	perēmī	perēptum	<i>destroy</i>
(cum)	cōmō	cōmere	cōmpsī	cōmptum	<i>adorn</i>
(dē)	dēmō	dēmere	dēmpsī	dēmptum	<i>take away</i>
(prō)	prōmō	prōmere	prōmpsī	prōmptum	<i>bring out</i>
(sub)	sūmō	sūmere	sūmpsī	sūmptum	<i>take</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *habēō*

	habēō	habēre	habuī	habitum	<i>have</i>
(ad)	adhibeō	adhibēre	adhibuī	adhibitum	<i>apply</i>
(dē)	dēbeō	dēbēre	dēbuī	dēbitum	<i>owe</i>
(prae)	praebeō	praebēre	praebuī	praebitum	<i>held forth, proffer</i>
(prō)	prohibeō	prohibēre	prohibuī	prohibitum	<i>check, prevent</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *eō* (*go*) (§102)

(ā, āb)	abeō	abire	abii	abitum	<i>go away</i>
(ad)	adeō	adire	adii	aditum	<i>approach</i>

Similarly: (ex ē) exeō, *go out*; (in) ineō, *go into*; (inter) intereō, *perish*; (per) pereō, *pass away, die*; (praeter) praetereō, *go by or past*; (re) redeō, *go back*; (trāns) trānseō, *go across*; (vēnum) vēneō, *go for sale, be sold*.

COMPOUNDS OF *ferō*, *bear* (§101)

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
(ad)	afferō	afferre	attulī	allātum	<i>bring to</i>
(ā, ab)	auferō	auferre	abstulī	ablātum	<i>take away</i>
(dē)	dēferō	dēferre	dētulī	dēlātum	<i>carry down</i>
(dis)	differō	differre	distulī	dīlātum	<i>carry different</i>
					<i>ways</i>
(ob)	offerō	offerre	obtulī	oblātum	<i>bring before,</i>
					<i>offer</i>
(re)	referō	referre	rettulī	relātum	<i>bring back</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *iaciō*, *throw* (§111)

(ā, ab)	abiciō	abicere	abiēcī	abiectum	<i>throw away</i>
(ad)	adiciō	adicere	adiēcī	adiectum	<i>throw to</i>

Similarly: (cum) *coniciō*, *throw together, unite*; (dis) *disiciō*, *throw asunder*; (in) *iniciō*, *throw into*.

COMPOUNDS OF *faciō*, *do, make* (§111)

(ad)	afficiō	afficere	affēcī	affectum	<i>do something to</i>
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Similarly: (cum) *cōnficiō*, *complete, accomplish*; (dē) *dēficiō*, *forsake, revolt*; (inter) *interficiō*, *kill*; (per) *perficiō*, *finish*; (prae) *praefficiō*, *appoint to command*; (prō) *proficiō*, *advance, make progress*; (re) *reficiō*, *remake, restore*; (prō) *proficiscor*, *make (put) oneself forward, set out*.

calefaciō	calefacere	calefēcī	calefactum	<i>make hot, heat</i>
patefaciō	patefacere	patefēcī	patefactum	<i>lay open</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *capiō*, *take* (§111)

(ad)	accipiō	accipere	accēpī	acceptum	<i>receive</i>
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Similarly: (cum) *concupiō*, *take hold of*; (dē) *dēcipiō*, *deceive*; (ē, ex) *excipiō*, *catch*; (in) *incipiō*, *begin*; (sub) *suscipiō*, *take up*.

COMPOUNDS OF *cadō*, *fall*

	cadō	cadere	cecidī	cāsum	<i>fall</i>
(ad)	accidō	accidere	accidī		<i>fall upon, happen</i>
(in)	incidō	incidere	incidī	incāsum	<i>fall into</i>
(ob)	occidō	occidere	occidī	occāsum	<i>fall down</i>
(re)	recidō	recidere	reccidī	recāsum	<i>fall back</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *caedō*, *cut*

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
	<i>caedō</i>	<i>caedere</i>	<i>cecīdī</i>	<i>caesum</i>	<i>cut</i>
(in)	<i>incīdō</i>	<i>incidere</i>	<i>incīdī</i>	<i>incisum</i>	<i>cut into</i>
(ob)	<i>occīdō</i>	<i>occidere</i>	<i>occīdī</i>	<i>occisum</i>	<i>cut down, kill</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *rapiō*, *snatch* (§111)

(ā, ab)	<i>abripiō</i>	<i>abripere</i>	<i>abripui</i>	<i>abreptum</i>	<i>tear away</i>
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Similarly: (ad) *arripiō*, *snatch*; (cum) *corripiō*, *seize*; (dis) *diripiō*, *tear asunder, plunder*; (ē, ex) *ēripiō*, *snatch away*.

COMPOUNDS OF *regō*, *rule* (§84)

(ad)	<i>arrigō</i>	<i>arrigere</i>	<i>arrēxi</i>	<i>arrēctum</i>	<i>raise, rouse</i>
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Similarly: (cum) *corrigō*, *make straight*; (ē, ex) *ērigō*, *raise up, erect*.

Also: (per) *pergō*, *proceed*; (sub) *surgō*, *rise*; (ex, per) *expergīscor*, *begin to stretch oneself out, arouse oneself, wake*.

COMPOUNDS OF *gradior*, *gradi*, *gressus sum*, *step*

(ad)	<i>aggredior</i>	<i>aggredi</i>	<i>aggressus</i>		<i>approach, attack</i>
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Similarly: *digredior*, *go apart, separate*; (prō) *prōgredior*, *march forward*; (re) *regredior*, *turn back*.

COMPOUNDS OF *currō*, *currere*, *cucurri*, *cursum*, *run*

(ad)	<i>accurrō</i>	<i>accurrere</i>	<i>accucurri</i>	<i>accursum</i>	<i>run to</i>
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Similarly: (dē) *dēcurrō*, *run down*; (ē, ex) *excurrō*, *run out*. (Also: *accurri*, *dēcurri*, *excurri*.)

COMPOUNDS OF *-speciō*, *look*

(ad)	<i>aspiciō</i>	<i>aspicere</i>	<i>aspexi</i>	<i>aspectum</i>	<i>look at</i>
(cum)	<i>cōspiciō</i>	<i>cōspicere</i>	<i>conspexi</i>	<i>cōspectum</i>	<i>catch sight of</i>

REMARKS ON *re* AND *prō*

re ('back'). This particle was in old Latin spelt *red*. The *d* has dropped off except in some compounds (e.g. *reddō*, *redigō*, *redeō*).

prō ('forward'). This preposition was in old Latin spelt *prōd*. The *d* has dropped off, as a rule, but has been retained before vowels (compare *prōsum* with *prōdesse* and *prōdigō* with *prōcumbō*).

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